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Mrs. Mandela: A Potential Power That Whites Fear

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The caller identified himself as a former anti-apartheid guerrilla, now a brigadier in South Africa's newly integrated army. He had a warning for the white radio host who sounded so pleased about the dismissal of Winnie Mandela.

Enjoy your moment, the caller said, because when Mrs. Mandela becomes president there will be no more pandering to whites, and carping critics will be silenced, as they are in Uganda and Kenya.

"People like you should actually be castrated," he added.

President Winnie Mandela? It is white

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South Africa's ultimate nightmare, although she has not declared her intention of muzzling critics, let alone castrating them. The prospect also alarms many blacks who share President Nelson Mandela's vision of reconciliation.

With Mr. Mandela's announcement on Monday that he was dropping his estranged wife from his government for flouting party discipline, Mrs. Mandela has been pushed closer to outright opposition, reviving the debate over whether she is South Africa's future or just a noisy voice on the margins.

Mrs. Mandela has repeatedly said she would not break with the African National Congress, which as the cherished vehicle of black liberation (and now the dispenser of official patronage) is virtually inviolable.

The last faction to split from the ANC, African nationalists who created the Pan Africanist Congress in 1959, remained stuck on the fringe. They won 1.2 percent of the vote in the first free elections last year.

A somewhat more plausible precedent is the coup Mr. Mandela and several friends pulled off within the ANC in 1949. They toppled the organization's president, whom they considered overly timid, and put the anti-apartheid campaign on a more confrontational course.

The question, then, is whether Mrs. Mandela could wage a successful campaign within the ANC against her husband.

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REHEARSING THE NUMBERS — Ukrainian troops learning their steps in Kiev on Wednesday in preparation for the Victory parade on May 9.

For Women in East Germany, Another Wall Went Up

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

SCHWERIN, Germany — For Sabine Wode, the bad old days never looked better.

Before German reunification in 1990, which brought her the mixed blessings of free enterprise and political pluralism, the East German textile worker had a good job, a big apartment, cheap day care for her three children and a husband.

Then the weight of history fell on Mrs. Wode, now 35. She lost her good job, her big apartment and her cheap

day care, as well as her husband. For a time, she even lost her children to a foster home when she could not afford food and housing.

"For me," she said bluntly, "there are no advantages to a unified Germany."

Such heresy is not uncommon among the 4 million employable women living in what once was East Germany. Five years after the Iron Curtain parted and four years after the two Germanys became one, life in the East in many ways remains hardest for women.

"To me, women are the losers of reunification," said

Marion Andrin, director of a small retraining project in Schwerin, near the Baltic coast. "There are hardly any women who would say they want the old political system back. But the shock is still so great from the changes in their everyday lives that you often hear women say, 'What good is this freedom to me when I can't make use of it?'"

Unemployment, epidemic throughout the five states that once made up East Germany, has hit the women's work force with particular virulence. Officially, 20.2 percent of able-bodied women in those states are unem-

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U.S. Warns Moscow It Would 'Rue' Iran Deal

But Christopher Defends U.S. Backing of Yeltsin As 'Pragmatic Policy'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher warned Russia on Wednesday that it would "rue the day" if it cooperated with Iran and said that evolving ties with international organizations could be jeopardized by Moscow's war in Chechnya.

"We reject the superficial caricature of Russia that suggests it is predestined to aggression, predisposed to dictatorship or predetermined to economic failure," Mr. Christopher said.

In a speech at Indiana University, he also strongly defended what he called the United States' "pragmatic policy of engagement" toward Russia and President Bill Clinton's decision to hold a summit meeting with President Boris N. Yeltsin in Moscow in May.

In an apparent signal to critics who complain that U.S. policy is too heavily weighted toward Mr. Yeltsin, the secretary of state stressed that Mr. Clinton would meet a cross-section of Russian society, especially reformers, while he was in Moscow. "We will deal with Russia as a pluralistic society," Mr. Christopher said.

He also called for Congress to fully fund the administration's \$788 million request for aid to Russia and other former Soviet states.

Washington has been pressing Moscow, without apparent success, to end arms sales and cancel a \$800 million nuclear reactors deal with Iran.

"Russia is a neighbor of Iran," the secretary of state said. "It will rue the day it cooperated with this terrorist state if Iran builds nuclear weapons with the benefit of Russian expertise and equipment."

He called Russia's assault on the breakaway region of Chechnya "tragically wrong" and warned that "the evolution of Russia's participation in Western institutions will be affected by the world's judgment" of the military campaign.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry will press U.S. concern during a visit to Moscow next week, a senior Pentagon official said Wednesday.

Mr. Perry flies to Ukraine on Friday on a trip that will also take him to Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to tighten U.S. ties with the former Soviet states and help in converting the former Soviet defense industry to consumer production.

But the official said Mr. Perry would also press U.S. concerns over Iran and Chechnya while meeting with Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev and other Russian officials on Monday.

Mr. Christopher also warned Iraq on Wednesday that Washington would not grant concessions to obtain the release of two Americans being held by Baghdad.

An influential senator said Wednesday that it would be hard to back aid to Moscow if it sold nuclear equipment to Iran.

"Maybe it doesn't make all that difference to the Russians — it's not that much money, really," the senator, Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, told the U.S.-Russia Business Council.

Moscow agreed in January to complete a nuclear power plant in Iran.

(Reuters, AP)

King Hussein in Congress: The Monarch as Lobbyist

Jordan's Leader Seeks U.S. Debt Relief

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lobbying may not come naturally to kings. But King Hussein of Jordan is doing his best this week to charm, cajole, even embarrass Capitol Hill into making good on the administration's promise to forgive his country's debt to the United States.

The king has been spending the better part of three days calling on members of Congress, who never before may have rubbed elbows with royalty, and calling them "Sir."

"We are aware of the fact that this subject is being looked at by all our friends here in a very positive way," King Hussein said, "and we are quite satisfied that the results, God willing, will be positive."

The king regards the meetings as so important that he sent a top-level advance team led by Marwan Qasem, the chief of his royal court, to meet last week with legislators and their staffs.

But King Hussein's reception has not been nearly as warm as it was in July, the last time he stopped by Congress. It was then that he and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel reaffirmed their commitment to making peace in the Middle East, the first time that two world leaders ever addressed the same joint session of Congress.

"I have come before you today to demonstrate that we are ready to open a new era in our relations with Israel," the king said Congress that day. And in a not-so-

subtle signal that peace costs money, he added, "With the help and cooperation of this august body, the peace we all want can be achieved."

Lawmakers cried, "Bravo." They rose to their feet in applause. Some even wept. But that was then, and now is now.

Not only is the Republican-controlled Congress sour on foreign aid, but several members were elected after Jordan and Israel ended their 46-year-old state of war and feel no particular responsibility to help carry out their agreement.

"There are many hopes and expectations out there," King Hussein bluntly told the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and the majority leader, Richard K. Armey of Texas, according to a participant in his meeting with the two Republicans. "We need all the help and understanding we can get."

There was not supposed to be a problem with rewarding King Hussein for taking risks and making peace. Jordan not only has signed a formal peace treaty with Israel, it has completed more than 20 agreements on how to carry it out, on issues ranging from tourist exchanges to water-sharing.

The administration met little resistance last year when it asked for \$99 million in debt relief, with the rest of the debt to be canceled over two more years. But this year the administration calculated wrong. Hoping to build on the momentum of the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty in October, it asked Congress to wipe out the remaining \$275 million.

The House responded at first by approving no money, then by approving \$50 million. The Senate eventually approved the

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RECALLING THE CAPTURE OF DA NANG — A former militiaman who served North Vietnam during the Vietnam War marching Wednesday in Da Nang on the 20th anniversary of the Communist capture of the city.

As Hillary Clinton Rides By, South Asia Spruces Up

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Monday, anonymous visitors walked a dusty, garbage-strewn lane to reach Mother Teresa's orphanage in the heart of Old Delhi.

Tuesday, Hillary Rodham Clinton strolled down a newly paved road to visit the same orphanage.

Call it the Sanitizing of South Asia. Wherever the first lady goes, the governments of some of the poorest nations in the world are a few hours ahead — paving roads, camouflaging garbage dumps and hauling away sewage and dung.

Mrs. Clinton's advance party and U.S. Embassy staff workers have marveled at the new, improved Pakistan

and India that have emerged in the few days between their scouting tours and the arrival of the first lady and her daughter, Chelsea, on their five-nation tour.

When the Clinton motorcade whisked through the Pakistani countryside Monday, a long fence of brightly colored fabric shielded it from a sprawling, smoldering garbage dump, where children combed through trash and several poor families had built huts from scraps of cardboard, rags and plastic.

At Burki, a middle-class village outside the eastern city of Lahore where Mrs. Clinton visited a school and health clinic, workers dug out open sewers that had been clogged with smelly sludge and swept away the ubiquitous heaps of rubbish and cow dung that are part of every village landscape.

"This is probably the cleanest village in Pakistan," a

Pakistani newspaper reporter said sarcastically, poking the wet mortar of a new brick wall.

In another instance, having heard rumors that Mrs. Clinton might take a hike into the scenic Margalla Hills overlooking Islamabad, the capital, officials rushed out and paved a 15-kilometer (10-mile) stretch of road to a village in the hills. She never took the hike — the Secret Service vetoed the idea — but villagers got the paved road they had been requesting for decades.

Security concerns in the region, where assassinations, shootings and bombings are commonplace, also have contributed to the distorted version of South Asia that Mrs. Clinton and her daughter have been shown.

Burki, where the entire population would normally turn out to greet any foreigner who arrived for a look

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AGENDA

Rabin and Kohl Meeting in Bonn

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel flew to Germany on Wednesday for talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Middle East peace and Israeli ties with Europe.

Linda Shimon, a spokeswoman for Mr. Rabin, said the trip to Bonn had been planned over the past two days, although it was announced only an hour before the Israeli's departure.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres dismissed speculation that the trip had anything to do with Germany's reported role in negotiating the release of Ron Arad, an Israeli airman believed to be held by Iran.

A statement from Mr. Rabin's office said there would be an "unofficial exchange of information," and that the two leaders would "coordinate on political issues of interest to both countries."

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New Weapon (for Parents) In Drug War

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A leading drug-detection company has announced a potent new weapon in the battle of the generations — a \$20 kit that allows parents to check their children's rooms secretly for traces of drugs.

Executives at Barringer Technologies Inc. of New Providence, New Jersey, said Tuesday that the kit offered a new way to detect what has been a recent surge in teenage drug use. The kit can be mailed to parents in a thin envelope and sent back for quick analysis.

Drug experts said they expected other companies to jump into a market fueled by parental fears of drug use when their children are moody or belligerent.

Psychologists and social workers who deal with family problems hailed the device as a way to get help early for troubled youth, before their problem becomes too great.

"It usually takes two or three years after a child is using before their behavior becomes so deviant that parents are convinced of their drug use, and by that time they are well into addiction," said Harold Hutton, a staff therapist at the Family Therapy Institute of Alexandria, Virginia.

Barringer executives said that the test destroys the sample, so that it cannot be used as evidence in court.

But civil libertarians and some teenagers and family counselors said the device was liable to poison relations between children and their parents, particularly if no drug

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Dow Jones		Nasdaq	
Up	8.99	Down	0.53%
4152.80	115.00		

The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.3825	1.3870	
Pound	1.6117	1.6185	
Yen	88.40	88.95	
FF	4.8795	4.8975	

Newsstand Prices	
France	9.00 FF
Germany	11.20 DM
Italy	1.400 CFA
Japan	1.400 CFA
Spain	9.00 Ptas
Switzerland	9.00 Sfr
U.K.	9.00 Pounds
U.S.	1.50 U.S. \$

From Dissident to President/Carrying Korea into the World

Kim Young Sam Takes Perseverance on the Road

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It is 4:30 A.M. Hardly a sound disturbs the dark tranquility of a sleeping metropolis. Silently, flashlights flicker from tree to tree and bushes to bushes in Regent's Park where stray beams make the frost glisten white in the green grass.

Soon, he comes, a visiting head of state with his entourage and his daily ritual of jogging before dawn. The flashlights belong to security police — English and South Korean — ensuring that all is well for President Kim Young Sam.

When in Seoul, the presidential run begins precisely at 5:10 A.M. around Chong Wa Dae, the Blue House official residence.

When on tour, wherever the venue, whatever the time zone, he rises at the same hour. Thus, when President Kim personified a March gadfly flitting through six nations of Europe in the space of 12 days, security guards in each of them were up before sunrise.

In some of the cities, the venue of his run was switched overnight to protect him. Not that the president appears nervous. The tensions between North Korea and South Korea, the enemies in Seoul made by Mr. Kim's sweep against military rule and his purges on corruption and extravagance cannot keep him from his daily routine.

This is the man who, in the 1970s when he was periodically imprisoned as a dissident, uttered the line: "Even if the rooster is strangled, the dawn will still arrive without fail." The dawn? He has witnessed many of them.

THE route, but never the regimen, may vary. In Paris, the 67-year-old Mr. Kim jogged his seven kilometers (four miles) through the Luxembourg Gardens; in Prague it was Rosický Stadium; in Bonn, the grounds of the State Guest House; in Copenhagen, the Vesterbro Stadium; in Brussels, another stately ground. Some may rise to nothing more strenuous than brushing their teeth, but the president leaves his wife of 44 years, Sohn Myong Soon, snug in bed at Claridge's Hotel in London, and arrives at Regent's Park by way of a maroon Rolls-Royce.

Jogging, President Kim insists, is a waking-up of the mind as much as the body. Before the strains of his 12-hour working day begins — the speeches, the banquets, matters of state and delicate, perhaps devastating political decisions — comes the jog, then a vigorous swim, then a prayer (he is one of Korea's eight million Protestants), and finally a telephone call to his father, Kim Hong Jo.

His father, who is 85, instilled the patience and stoicism of a fisherman into his son. The senior Mr. Kim, who built up a fishing fleet catching anchovy off Korea's southern coast, was widowed in 1960, when North Korean infiltrators murdered his wife. Even in London, the president pays his respects to his father.

As the Rolls cruises up to the running track, a white minibus behind it transports diplomats, financiers, industrialists and protocol staff — perhaps a dozen of the 180-member team the president has bought to Europe on his mission to promote "globalization" and free trade — ready to run in step behind their leader.



Mr. Kim and Inspector Lloyd in London during the president's run through Europe.

ALARGER bus waits. Aboard it, half asleep and thoroughly disgruntled, photographers for Korea's 20 daily newspapers wait to greet first light with their shutters open.

They may have seen it all before. To a stranger, this is to be a more enlightening half hour than a formal meeting the previous afternoon. There, behind the impenetrable security of a fixed smile, the president had measured his words, maintained his countenance.

The smile sits in a face as smooth as porcelain. The hair, jet black, is darker than it was less than a decade ago, when Mr. Kim, protesting against the military authorities who had governed South Korea for 32 years, held a 23-day hunger strike.

Now, falling into line behind him in the park, you begin to grasp the relentlessness of

the former student of philosophy who entered politics at 27, who lived in dangerous opposition for almost half a century and who finally became president in his 65th year.

Persistence, rather than pace, guides him. The jog is less than ferocious; the tempo is solid, metronomic. No one steps ahead of the president. To his right, plods Detective Inspector Bill Lloyd of Scotland Yard's special branch, assigned as "protection officer" for two days to a VIP from a distant, ideologically divided land.

To the left, buried and wired to an earpiece, moves Song Gyeon Yoo, head of South Korean presidential security.

"Some months before the visit," Inspector Lloyd said, "I was told we would be running at 5 A.M. I'd heard such things from other visiting presidents; this time it's really happening."

EIGHT times we lap the dirt track. Rigid, unwavering steps. President Kim says nothing, his chief of protocol says everything.

"This is not just physical for the president," he says. "It is mental refreshment. While he's running he's thinking what he will say to your prime minister, he's composing thoughts for a speech to the United Nations in Copenhagen, he's working on a response to propaganda concerning nuclear weapons coming out of Pyongyang."

So this is the thinking hour. This is the exercise taken out of reach of telephones, beyond all intrusions.

As we jog, one thinks of President Kim's order to senior government officials to refrain from playing golf. A waste of valuable time, he called it, time better spent addressing reforms and improving government performance.

On we trudge. Without a pause, he allows an aide to change his headgear. The presidential cap promoting South Korea as host to soccer's World Cup in 2002 is removed, replaced on doctor's orders by a woolen balaclava. The weather is cold, and the president is, well, edging toward old.

No one but the president decides when the run is ended. As his Rolls moves back toward Claridge's, Inspector Lloyd says, "It's hard, running at somebody else's pace. Yet I honestly feel mentally lighter, ready for the day."

President Kim knew the feeling decades before Mr. Lloyd was born. The healthy mind in healthy body routine was sustained even in political hiding when Mr. Kim formed the Society of Democratic Mountain Climbers as a way of continuing his defiance out of reach of the government.

WHAT he ate in internal exile — *Kalgukuk*, a traditional wheat-noodle soup — he brought to the cabinet table as a symbol of his taste for frugality in government.

Very different, one imagines, from banquets of world leaders. But the simplicity and drive are paramount for a leader who is pushing for membership on the United Nations Security Council, pushing for new trade with Europe, pushing North Korea to unify a split 70 million population.

The dawn run has the same purpose, the same significance wherever it is taken. But one place in Europe is special — Berlin. President Kim left the commercial and political track to don his tracksuit, cap and smile, and jog eight times around the Olympia Stadium.

The track is special for Koreans. At the 1936 Olympic Games, Sohn Kee Chung, at 83, won the gold medal for the most grueling run of all, the marathon. But his country was under Japanese colonial rule at the time, so his name was announced as Kitei Son and the Rising Sun flag of Japan was raised.

Very nearly 60 years later, Korea and Japan are rival bidders for the World Cup of 2002. "The value to my people to host these games," President Kim said, "means much more than the Olympics we staged in Seoul in 1988. We Koreans are footballing people. I myself was a player at school."

A player — and a child already keen on political games. In middle school, his bedroom wall had a poster on it: "Kim Young Sam, Future President of the Republic of Korea." He was running, even then, to lead a country once called the Hermit Kingdom out onto the worldly track.

4 Nuclear Nations Debate a Loophole Dispute Over Small Tests Complicates Talks on Ban

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

Four of the world's main nuclear countries are locked in a dispute as they negotiate a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. They all want to retain the right to conduct tiny blasts but disagree over the size that should be permitted.

The conflict stems from the little-known fact that arms designers can set off nuclear explosions that at their smallest are the equivalent of only a few pounds of TNT. The blasts are useful in checking design calculations and the reliability of existing weapons.

The treaty, being negotiated in Geneva, is intended to increase international stability by ending the evolution of the world's most deadly munitions and heading off new arms races. The starting point for such talks might seem to be allowing no blasts whatsoever. After all, the ban by definition is to be comprehensive.

Yet Britain, France, Russia and the United States all want to retain the right to conduct the small blasts.

The United States has taken the most restrictive stance in the negotiations: that blasts should have a force no greater than four pounds (1.8 kilograms) of TNT. The others want more powerful blasts, ranging up to 200 tons of TNT or higher.

The American position is under fire and might change, arms experts say. The Pentagon wants higher levels, while some arms controllers are pushing for zero. As the dispute heats up, the issues are starting to come into public view.

"Changing the position is such a major decision that I don't see it happening without a

debate," said Frank von Hippel, a physicist who recently left the White House to return to science policy studies at Princeton University.

Private experts worry that slowness in negotiating a comprehensive test ban might undermine support for an extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which calls on nations to curb the spread of nuclear arms.

Debate on its renewal is to open on April 17 at the United Nations. Countries without nuclear weapons seem fairly open to the possibility of nuclear testing at low explosive yields, but that might change.

On Monday, the Natural Resources Defense Council, an arms-control group based in Washington that advocates a ban on even the smallest tests, released a report warning that small blasts would open a Pandora's box. It said they would encourage countries that have undeclared nuclear weapons and aspiring nuclear states to do such testing and perhaps provide camouflage for the conduct of more powerful explosions.

The upshot, the report said, could be a virtual license in design and test a variety of modern nuclear arms.

The Pentagon's position is that small blasts will mainly aid safety checks of the nation's nuclear arsenal while doing little to promote the development of big nuclear arms.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has been a goal of anti-nuclear activists ever since President Dwight D. Eisenhower first proposed one in 1957.

The United States has observed a moratorium on nuclear blasts since 1992, and the Clinton administration seems eager to sign a test-ban treaty if the details can be worked out.

Army Reportedly Kills Algerian Rebel Leader

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — An Algerian newspaper reported Wednesday that the leader of the extremist Armed Islamic Group was killed in an army offensive against Muslim fundamentalist militants.

Al Watan, a leading independent daily, said that Abu Abderrahmane Amineau, also known as Djamel Zitouni, had "lost his life in the battles" around Ain Defla in the mountains 150 kilometers (90 miles) west of the capital.

Algerian officials, who have not commented on the offensive, did not confirm the report. More than 500 militants have been reported killed by the army in the fighting that began early last week.

In Paris, a statement by Al Ansar, a group considered close to the Armed Islamic Group, announced the deaths of a "certain number" of leaders of the movement and more than 100 fighters. The statement carried Mr. Amineau's signature, which could not be authenticated.

The Armed Islamic Group has claimed responsibility for the killing of many of the 70 foreigners slain during an insurgency that began after the Algerian military government canceled elections in January 1992.

The group also has targeted Algerian journalists and intellectuals, in addition to officials and security forces, in a conflict that has left more than 30,000 people dead.

Italy Schedules June 11 Vote on TV Ownership

Agence France-Press

ROME — The Italian government on Wednesday set June 11 as the date for a referendum that might strip former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of two of his three television channels.

The referendum will cover 12 subjects, but the main question concerns reform within the broadcasting industry. The main proposal is to prevent any individual from owning more than one TV channel.

Mr. Berlusconi, who controls the Fininvest communications group, owns three television channels. His opponents have charged that he misused his media power to win the general election in March 1994 and become prime minister.

Another proposal in the referendum is a ban on advertising breaks during the showing of films on television.

Bosnia Peace: Ever Elusive, Now Unlikely

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — A small but significant change took place recently at the U.S. Embassy here: the brass plaque saying "Ambassador" outside the office of the senior U.S. diplomat in Belgrade was replaced by one saying "Chief of Mission."

This investment in a new plaque, almost three years after the last U.S. ambassador here left in protest over Serbian involvement in the Bosnian war, reflects a bleak reality. It is likely to be an extremely long time before the mess resulting from the destruction of Yugoslavia is resolved and, thus, an equally long time before U.S. diplomatic relations with Belgrade improve to the point where an ambassador returns.

The new plaque, with its suggestion of permanence, also reflects a weary conviction that is taking hold among Western officials as the third anniversary of the Bosnian war next month approaches: The fighting will continue until the parties involved are ready to stop, and there is little more that Western powers can do about it. "The sense is growing that we may just have to wait a while for the people in this region to be ready for a conclusion," said a Western official. "If we're not going to fight in Bosnia — and we're not — then we just have to hope that ultimately the leaders will see the time has come to end these wars and so stop falling behind the rest of the world."

This may seem an obvious conclusion, but it has taken three years to reach. It has

emerged now for three reasons. The quest for diplomatic solutions is exhausted. The conflict appears reasonably contained. And the determination of Balkan politicians to fight on has been underscored again this month by the Bosnian president's decision to start an offensive in the midst of a cease-fire he himself signed.

These factors have focused minds in Washington and in West European capitals on the fact that, beyond the United

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Nations resolutions, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization threats, the diplomatic contortions and the repeated invocations of impending cataclysm, there is now a far more banal if depressing reality: a low-level, largely static and stalemated war in a poor region of Europe directed by wealthy politicians apparently unmoved by the misery of their peoples.

The attempt to apply diplomacy to the Bosnian conflict, in the absence of any willingness to use force to curb what was initially an overwhelming Serbian onslaught, has now run its course. Western officials believe.

A peace plan exists dividing Bosnia roughly in half between a Muslim-Croatian federation and the Serbs. The plan may be imperfect — and it has been rejected repeatedly by the Serbs — but it is not about to be changed. "There is a unity of views that there will be no more Bosnian maps," a Western diplomat said.

In recent weeks, with the parties in Bosnia refusing to speak to each other, Western diplomats have tried another route:

that of persuading the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, to recognize Croatia and Bosnia, an act that would explicitly renounce any plans for a "greater Serbia" and effectively maroon the Serbs at war in Bosnia and Croatia.

However, Western officials said, it is now clear that Mr. Milosevic is not ready to recognize Croatia because he wants to annex some bits of Croatian territory occupied by Serbs.

Moreover, while Mr. Milosevic has shown greater readiness to move toward recognition of Bosnia, he does not appear to be ready to recognize the government of President Alija Izetbegovic and the country's international borders.

The most, it now seems, that will emerge from the recent flurry of diplomacy in Belgrade is what one diplomat called "a road map for Milosevic."

This will amount to a plan setting forth the ways in which Serbian recognition of Croatia and Bosnia would eventually lead to the lifting of the trade sanctions that have crippled the Serbian economy.

There will then be three international plans on the table: the map for Bosnia drawn by the five-nation "Contact Group"; the "road map" for Mr. Milosevic to recognize Bosnia and Croatia, and the so-called "Z-4" Croatian peace plan offering the Serbs of Croatia virtually complete autonomy in exchange for their acceptance of Croatian sovereignty.

"At this stage," an official said, "what more can we do than leave the plans out there until some of these local politicians see the light?"

TRAVEL UPDATE

Transport Strikes to Hit Paris Hard

PARIS (Reuters) — France braced for a day of heavily curtailed transportation service Thursday as airline, railroad and Paris Metro employees planned to strike.

The main domestic airline, Air Inter, where disruptions began Tuesday, canceled about half its 400 daily flights Wednesday and was expected to do the same Thursday, airline officials said.

The disruptions Thursday will include the national railroads and Paris-area rail commuter traffic. A strike at the Paris transport authority, where workers are seeking a 3.2 percent wage increase, is expected to cause major problems for travelers in the capital. Several suburban commuter train and Metro lines are expected to be shut down. Other Metro lines and buses are expected to run at only 30 percent of capacity.

Commuters returned to the Bucharest subway system Wednesday after a two-day strike was suspended for 40 days by court order, pending negotiations. (Reuters)

Snow and freezing temperatures caused traffic jams across Germany on Wednesday, with at least one person killed and dozens injured in accidents, the police said. (Reuters)

New Zealand's railroad system was at a standstill Wednesday as employees struck over pay demands. Wellington, where the rails are the main form of commuter travel, was hardest-hit. (AFP)

U.K. and China Set Airport Funding

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — After months of negotiations, Britain and China on Wednesday announced an agreement on forming a body to borrow funds for Hong Kong's new airport.

Beijing's agreement is necessary because money borrowed to build the \$20.3 billion project

would be repaid after the British colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

The sides agreed last year on how much should be borrowed for the airport, which is being built offshore at Chek Lap Kok, and a railroad linking it to central Hong Kong.

(AP, Reuters)

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TO call, just dial the Access Number for the country you're visiting, and you'll reach an English-speaking Sprint Operator — at no extra charge. It's that easy.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	633-1000	Cyprus	1-800-33-2001	Denmark	1-800-33-2001	Finland	1-800-33-2001
Anguilla (British Overseas Territory)	80	Czech Republic	1-800-33-2001	Egypt	1-800-33-2001	France	1-800-33-2001
Antigua and Barbuda	1-800-366-4663	Denmark	1-800-33-2001	Germany	1-800-33-2001	Germany	1-800-33-2001
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-731-7877	Greece	1-800-33-2001	Greece	1-800-33-2001
Australia	1-800-188	Ecuador	1-800-33-2001	Honduras	1-800-33-2001	Honduras	1-800-33-2001
Australia (New South Wales)	1-800-33-2001	Egypt	1-800-33-2001	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001
Australia (Victoria)	1-800-33-2001	Egypt (Gulf States)	1-800-33-2001	Hungary	1-800-33-2001	Hungary	1-800-33-2001
Austria	022-903-014	El Salvador	1-800-33-2001	Iceland	1-800-33-2001	Iceland	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	1-800-33-2001	El Salvador	1-800-33-2001	India	1-800-33-2001	India	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	800-777	Finland	1-800-33-2001	Indonesia	1-800-33-2001	Indonesia	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	1-800-877-4000	France	1-800-33-2001	Israel	1-800-33-2001	Israel	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	0800-1004	Germany	1-800-33-2001	Italy	1-800-33-2001	Italy	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	0800-3333	Ghana	1-800-33-2001	Japan	1-800-33-2001	Japan	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	000-8016	Ghana	1-800-33-2001	Korea	1-800-33-2001	Korea	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	1-800-877-4000	Honduras	1-800-33-2001	Latvia	1-800-33-2001	Latvia	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Lithuania	1-800-33-2001	Lithuania	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Malaysia	1-800-33-2001	Malaysia	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Mexico	1-800-33-2001	Mexico	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Morocco	1-800-33-2001	Morocco	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Netherlands	1-800-33-2001	Netherlands	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	New Zealand	1-800-33-2001	New Zealand	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Norway	1-800-33-2001	Norway	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Poland	1-800-33-2001	Poland	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Portugal	1-800-33-2001	Portugal	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Romania	1-800-33-2001	Romania	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Russia	1-800-33-2001	Russia	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Saudi Arabia	1-800-33-2001	Saudi Arabia	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	South Africa	1-800-33-2001	South Africa	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Spain	1-800-33-2001	Spain	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Sweden	1-800-33-2001	Sweden	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Switzerland	1-800-33-2001	Switzerland	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Taiwan	1-800-33-2001	Taiwan	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Thailand	1-800-33-2001	Thailand	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Turkey	1-800-33-2001	Turkey	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-33-2001	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Uruguay	1-800-33-2001	Uruguay	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Venezuela	1-800-33-2001	Venezuela	1-800-33-2001
Bahamas	00-800-1010	Hong Kong	1-800-33-2001	Yemen	1-800-33-2001	Yemen	1-80

THE AMERICAS

Senate Unanimously Rejects House's Freeze on Rules

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Wednesday unanimously rejected a sweeping, House-passed moratorium on federal regulations in favor of a compromise allowing Congress to review, and possibly block, some rules.

The Senate bill is in sharp contrast to the House's approach, in which thousands of federal rules would be put on hold for a year.

Many senators maintained that the House legislation would go too far by jeopardizing health and safety regulations, from meat-inspection rules to standards for toy safety.

The measure cleared the Senate a vote of 100 to 0.

"A moratorium is an extreme measure," said the Senate minority leader, Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota. "It's something we cannot support here."

The review idea also gained wide support among Republicans, many of whom had earlier supported the broader freeze but were concerned that if enacted it would be vetoed by President Bill Clinton.

"It's not a panacea," said Senator Don Nickles, the Oklahoma Republican who developed the idea of a regulatory moratorium, he said, the congressional review would have permanent impact.

The Senate action was a clear setback for the House, which by a vote of 276 to 146 approved the freeze last month as part of a broader assault on federal regulatory agencies. The bill was part of the House Republicans' "Contract With America" agenda.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, said a broad freeze was needed to put a halt to onerous federal

regulations that he said cost businesses billions of dollars a year.

The Senate, while urging regulatory reform, had little taste for such a dramatic gesture.

Now, the House and Senate bills must be reconciled, and negotiations are likely to be contentious.

Congress Mixed in the Details

John H. Cushman Jr. of the New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The vote Wednesday was meant to signal that members of the Senate, while unwilling to go as far as the House has in curbing federal regulations, share the prevailing dislike of what many businesses consider unduly burdensome rules.

But in seeking more responsibility to monitor the regulations that agencies issue to enforce the laws passed by Congress, the Senate opened the possi-

bility that Congress could become deeply mired in the murky details now handled almost entirely by the bureaucracy.

"We have passed laws and then we forget about them," said Mr. Nickles.

"We pass the laws, and bureaucrats take over and enforce them and come up with the rules and regulations to make those things happen. Now Congress is going to have some responsibility to review those rules."

The Senate proposal was embraced by moderates in both parties as an alternative to a yearlong freeze on most new regulations, which the House passed last month despite a veto threat from President Bill Clinton. It is not clear whether the House, which has never debated the idea, will accept the Senate bill as a substitute.

Under the proposal, new rules significant enough to have an estimated

economic cost of \$100 million or more would not take effect for 45 days. During this time the rules could be brought to the floor of the House and Senate for limited debate and a vote. About 800 rules meeting that test of significance are issued every year.

The effect would be a legislative veto over regulations that Congress finds politically unpalatable or beyond the intent of the original law under which the rules were issued.

While Mr. Clinton promised to veto any bill that includes the regulatory freeze that passed the House last month, he has so far not resisted the Senate's notion of Congress reviewing regulations.

Although the proposal would shift power from the executive to Capitol Hill, the president would retain the right under the Constitution to veto a resolution disapproving a new rule.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Takes Podium on Economy

ATLANTA — Surrounding himself with economists, business leaders and blue-collar workers, President Bill Clinton opened an economic forum Wednesday to defend his fiscal policies, but conceded that "the news is not all good."

Ticking off a list of rosy economic figures, Mr. Clinton said his work was still undone because many Americans did not feel the benefits of a growing economy.

"Even when times are good," Mr. Clinton said, "people perceive change as so rapid that their level of security is more fragile than it has been in the past."

The daylong conference at Emory University was modeled on a December 1992 seminar at Little Rock, Arkansas, that helped Mr. Clinton, who was then the president-elect, formulate his economic strategy. The 1992 conference also bolstered his reputation as a student of the economy.

The White House views the conference on Wednesday as the first step in an election-season strategy to convince voters that he has delivered on his economic promises.

In Washington, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, chided Mr. Clinton about the forum. "He might decide he'd like to favor our tax cuts next week after he talks to enough entrepreneurs," said Mr. Gingrich, a Georgia Republican. (AP)

Term Limits Seem Unlikely to Pass

WASHINGTON — An idea whose time evidently has not yet come, a constitutional amendment imposing term limits on lawmakers, faced likely rejection Wednesday in the House and looked as a rare defeat for the Republican "Contract With America."

The House speaker sought to pin blame in advance on Democrats, who lined up to vote overwhelmingly against the politically popular measure. "Give us 60 more Republicans next year, and we'll pass term limits," Mr. Gingrich said.

Perhaps redundantly for a party that lost its majority at the polls last fall, many Democrats said the amendment was unnecessary. "We've already got term limits," said Representative Bill Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico. "They're called elections."

In daylong debate, the House was sifting through four rival versions of term limits. A two-thirds majority is required to send the measure to the Senate. In a reflection of Republican divisions, three of the four alternatives were written by members of that party.

In unusually personal comments, Representative Luis Guterres, Democrat of Illinois, noted that Mr. Gingrich was first elected to Congress in 1978, yet now backs 12-year limits on service. The speaker should "go back to Georgia, because the 12-year limit that you want to impose on everyone else has long ago passed for you," he said. (AP)

Key Senator Barks at a Big Tax Cut

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, says he will propose a seven-year budget plan that would eliminate the deficit but not provide for a major tax cut favored by Republican leaders in the House and Senate.

The decision by Mr. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, further complicates passage of the House Republicans' \$188 billion tax package. (WP)

Lawmakers Fume as TV Shows All

WASHINGTON — For the first time in its 16-year history, C-SPAN cable television is regularly showing all the action on the House floor.

In a change that has angered some lawmakers, the House speaker ordered the camera operators last week to begin taking cutaway shots while House members are speaking, interspersed with broader pictures of the chamber. This is a sharp break with the longstanding practice of keeping the camera tightly focused on whomever is speaking, in effect blacking out the rest of the floor.

The new approach provides a fuller picture of the House but also shows viewers that the chamber is empty during evening or late night speeches known as "special orders." In a technique pioneered by Mr. Gingrich, some House members make lengthy remarks as if they were addressing their colleagues but really are playing to the television audience. About 30 Republican members have signed a letter to Mr. Gingrich urging a return to the old rules. Some Democrats have raised objections. (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, a 20-year House veteran who is a passionate opponent of term limits: "This is the dumbing down of democracy. In times of real crisis we need people of experience." (LAT)

Cleta Mitchell, director of the Term Limits Legal Institute: "People like Henry Hyde came into office a long time ago under a different set of rules. Henry Hyde and his ilk are dinosaurs, but they are not yet extinct." (LAT)

Away From Politics

● Fire raged through a turn-of-the-century warehouse at the Fulton Fish Market in New York City, chasing tourists from an adjacent complex of restaurants and shops near the Brooklyn Bridge. No injuries were reported. The three-story warehouse collapsed as more than 200 fire fighters battled the flames. Mayor Rudolph Giuliani has proposed having the city take control of the fish market, which law-enforcement officials say is dominated by organized crime. (AP)

● Nearly 87 percent of American adults say their health is good to excellent, according to a national survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "This is good news, in sharp contrast to the usual messages we hear of gloom and doom about health," said Dr. Matthew Zack, who worked on the survey. Alaskans gave themselves the highest overall health rating. West Virginians the lowest. (NYT)

● Military spending is down worldwide because of cuts by Russia and its former East European allies and smaller reductions in Central America, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said. Military spending, which peaked in 1987, fell more than 30 percent to \$868 billion for 1993, the last year for which statistics were available. (AP)

On April 22nd, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

ARTS & ANTIQUES

Among the topics to be covered are:

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- The impact of wealthy collectors in India and Asia.
- A new trend toward single-artist museums.
- Asia — preserving cultural heritage vs. tourism revenue.
- Links between children's drawings and works of great art.

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DATA NEWSPAPER

A Fish Called Turbot Stirs Canada's Psyche

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Some nations gain prominence through ethnic conflict. Others reach the world stage because of brutal dictators, horrible crimes or natural disasters. Canada this month chose a different course to global attention: fish.

The nation known abroad and at home for mild behavior and distaste for conflict has turned, in the words of one critic, into an international pirate.

In the last three weeks, Canadian patrol vessels have arrested one Spanish trawler, cut the net of another and chased and tried to board a third, all on grounds that the ships were catching too much turbot. All these incidents took place on the high seas, where, according to generally accepted international law, Canada has no jurisdiction.

In New York, where he was attending a United Nations conference on curbing global overfishing, Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin engaged in an American-style photo opportunity Tuesday in an attempt to make the case for his side. On a barge in the East River, he displayed the 7,000-pound (3,180-kilogram) net of the arrested ship, the Estai, cut off by the ship's own sailors as it was trying to avoid pursuit. Mr. Tobin said it was a "monstrosity" whose mesh was designed to catch illegal baby fish.

The turbot affair has brought widespread international criticism of Canada. In The Hague, Spain filed an action Tuesday against Canada in the International

Court of Justice. Emma Bonino, fisheries commissioner of the European Union, which handles fishing issues for Spain and the EU's 14 other members, called the sea chases and net-cuttings "international piracy." She added that Canada was acting, in Wild West fashion, "as the self-appointed lawmaker, sheriff and judge."

But Ottawa's chief delegate to the EU, Jacques Roy, said Wednesday that Canada

NEWS ANALYSIS

would reject a ruling by the World Court. "We have indicated that we would have reservations" about the jurisdiction "of the international court in this case," he said.

Canada is spurred by several factors — historical tradition, domestic politics and economic desperation — that indicate the actions of the country with the world's longest coastline are not that surprising.

So far, Canadian officials show no signs of remorse. Prime Minister Jean Chretien remains firmly behind Mr. Tobin, a 40-year-old former television anchor from Newfoundland, Canada's easternmost province and the one most dependent on fishing. And the Canadian public seems overjoyed at this display of national aggression.

"I think Tobin should stick to his guns," said a typical participant in an electronic discussion group on Canadian issues on the CompuServe network.

Historically, Canada has aggressively protected its coastal waters and unilaterally enlarged their boundaries from time to time. It was one of the first nations in the 1960s to establish a 12-mile (19-kilometer)

fishing zone off its coast, and the first to extend its territorial fishing rights to 200 miles in the 1970s. It declared sovereignty over Arctic waters to protect them from pollution, and it angered Americans in 1985 by initially refusing an American icebreaker the right to move through the Northwest Passage.

"It's a mysterious dimension of the Canadian psyche," said Allan Gotlieb, former Canadian ambassador to the United States and an expert on international sea law. "We've always been very conciliatory and emphasized arbitration on other matters, but when it comes to coastal waters and territorial issues, we've always felt we needed to take unilateral action."

Politically, Mr. Chretien and Mr. Tobin presumably know that, in a year when the province of Quebec is set to vote on whether to separate from the rest of Canada, the turbot tempest has brought them widespread domestic support.

Mr. Tobin's actions also resonate in his home province of Newfoundland, where 50,000 fishermen and fish-plant workers are unemployed. The government has closed their once-rich fishing grounds in hopes that stocks of cod, which have plummeted by 99 percent, will recover.

Ironically, it was partly because of overfishing in Canadian waters that the cod disaster occurred: Mr. Tobin and others admit the government allowed too much fishing for too long, with the zeal of the converted, that makes it even more important to ensure that the fishing grounds just outside the 200-mile limit are not denuded as well.

Simpson Defense Seeks Sanction of Prosecutor

Witness Is Misrepresented, Judge Told

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A witness never said O. J. Simpson was angry or yelling during a phone call to his former wife the day of her murder, a defense attorney said Wednesday, accusing prosecutors of misrepresenting the woman's statement.

A defense attorney, Carl Douglas, said the witness reported that Mr. Simpson was unlike his usual self because he failed to greet her in an accustomed fashion with an endearing term like "honey bunny."

"And that was the only sense that she was attempting to convey in terms of there being a different O. J., but that he was never very angry, he was never yelling," Mr. Douglas told the presiding judge, Lance A. Ito.

He called for Judge Ito to punish Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark for what he said were misstatements about what the witness would testify.

Christopher Darden, a member of the prosecution team, identified the witness only as a Ms. Artunian and insisted that her testimony will "be very much as we represented to the court." Mr. Darden did not identify the woman further.

Judge Ito said he would rule later on Mr. Douglas's request. Later, a limousine driver, Allan Park, returned to the wit-

ness stand and acknowledged he could not be certain that Mr. Simpson's Bronco was not parked in front of Mr. Simpson's house when he pulled up at about the time prosecutors say Nicole Brown Simpson and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman, were murdered.

"You cannot tell this jury positively that a vehicle was parked there outside the Rockingham gate or not, can you?" a lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., asked during cross-examination.

"No," Mr. Park replied. "In fact, when you left the Rockingham gate, sir, and you were going to pull out to head to the airport, at that point you don't recall whether or not you saw any parked cars, is that correct?"

"That's correct," the witness said. In another development, Mr. Darden suggested — outside the jury's presence — that there existed a new piece of evidence to show how Mr. Simpson allegedly tried to cover up his role in the slayings.

"We hope to present more evidence tomorrow relative to what happened to the bag in which the bloody clothes were carried," Mr. Darden said.

The defense showed Mr. Park three pieces of luggage and a set of golf clubs Wednesday to see if he could identify them. Mr. Park said two — a garment bag and a black duffel bag — looked like the ones he saw on June 12.

Later, Ms. Clark unzipped the garment bag and the duffel bag, showed they were both empty and asked Mr. Park if he knew what happened to the contents or where the bag had been since June 12. Mr. Park said he did not know.

Mr. Park's testimony, which began Tuesday, was intended to complete the prosecution's presentation of the timing on the evening of the murders that was begun earlier by Mr. Simpson's houseguest, Brian (Kato) Kaelin. Prosecutors argue that Mr. Simpson had 78 minutes to murder the victims, hide much of the evidence and catch a limousine for the airport.

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Democrats' Dubious Fund-Raising Ploy

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When hundreds of thousands of prospective Democratic contributors opened their mailboxes in the last several weeks, they spotted what might be taken for an envelope from the Republican Party. Its message, in bold type, was, "Should President Clinton Be Re-Elected?"

If they do, he urged them, they should paste a green "yes" sticker on a reply card and return it, along with a contribution of \$20 to \$250, or as much as they can spare.

"If you do not believe President Clinton should be re-elected," the letter went on, "just place the 'no' sticker on the reply card, return it to us and we will remove your name from our mailing list." The letter then outlined Mr. Clinton's accomplishments in office.

Donald L. Fowler, the party's national chairman, said the letter was intended to provoke a positive response.

were amazed that party leaders would offer such a choice to people on their own mailing list. Usually, such mailings are crafted with a much more positive approach.

The four-page letter was signed by Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, the party's general chairman. He began by raising the matter head on: "Do you support the re-election of Bill Clinton?"

If they do, he urged them, they should paste a green "yes" sticker on a reply card and return it, along with a contribution of \$20 to \$250, or as much as they can spare.

"If you do not believe President Clinton should be re-elected," the letter went on, "just place the 'no' sticker on the reply card, return it to us and we will remove your name from our mailing list." The letter then outlined Mr. Clinton's accomplishments in office.

Donald L. Fowler, the party's national chairman, said the letter was intended to provoke a positive response.

"People who have a negative reaction we would never hear from," he said. He added that the mailing had drawn neither the donations expected, although neither he nor other officials would say how many.

But several fund-raising experts said they were surprised that the Democrats had sent the letter.

"The fact that they give a choice not to support a Democratic incumbent president may not be the best judgment in the world," said Donald R. Switzer, a former finance director for the Democratic National Committee. "It's a fund-raising gimmick: the assumption is that people who received this aren't going to ask to be taken off the list."

Roger Craver, a direct-mail expert who works for liberal groups, said he did not understand the mailing's rationale.

"They are running a big risk if they're being honest about removing people from the mailing list," he said. "They are going to have to eliminate people who don't care for Bill Clinton but care for other Democratic candidates."

Protests Kill Plan to Resettle the Poor

By Karen De Witt
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — The theory was elegant, the outcome anything but.

The idea was that by scattering one or two poor families in large middle-income areas, they would disappear like salt crystals in a glass of water, quietly integrating themselves into communities where they would find more jobs, better schools and safer streets.

Instead, a national program that was intended to spend \$254 million over two years to move 6,200 poor families to better neighborhoods unleashed a fire storm of protest here over race and class even before any of these families were moved.

As a result, financing for the second year of the program was canceled and federal officials were left reeling from what appears to be a case study of how failing to lay the groundwork for a program that involves race and class can undercut an experiment.

"Primarily, we learned not to offer a program like this during an election year, when people are looking for a wedge issue and are not above frightening people with questions of race," said Henry G. Cisneros, the U.S. secretary of housing and urban development.

"Secondly, we need to put this into perspective for the community so we can get the correct information out there instead of having the picture painted incorrectly by someone else," he said.

The opposition was started by citizens in several blue-collar towns east of Baltimore who feared that their neighborhoods would be inundated by poor blacks from the public housing projects in the city.

The residents were quickly joined by local politicians. Eventually, Senator Barbara A. Mikulski, a Maryland Democrat who is chairwoman of a subcommittee that oversees the housing department, denounced the program. She said she had not responded to political pressure, but she also

said that the program had become too controversial.

The program was begun in Boston, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and Baltimore, but only in Baltimore were any families, and only a handful of them, actually moved. They will be the last.

Margery Turner, deputy assistant secretary for research, evaluation and monitor-

Moving to Opportunity is one of the sharpest departures from decades of federal housing policy, which had isolated the poor in pockets of poverty and violence.

ing at HUD, said it was "a sad, discouraging experience." But she still expresses some hope for the idea.

The program, called Moving to Opportunity, was one of a number of voucher programs. Currently, 1.3 million families receive a total of \$7 billion in housing vouchers and the Clinton administration hopes to substitute this overall concept eventually for all federal housing programs.

In general the Republicans in Congress, too, favor a voucher approach, but they balked at one that involved intrusions into wealthier neighborhoods.

Moving to Opportunity is one of the sharpest departures from decades of federal housing policy, which had isolated the poor in pockets of poverty and violence.

The program sought to use vouchers to help poor families move to middle-class neighborhoods. It was modeled on a desegregation program in Chicago, the Gautreaux program, which was ordered by federal courts two decades ago. During

that time, the program has been credited with raising the incomes of several thousand families and drastically lowering school dropout rates among the children.

Moving to Opportunity was not intended to be a desegregation program as such, but Mr. Cisneros said he expected it to combat what he called the "spatial segregation" that has resulted from the concentration of poor blacks, especially those in public housing, in center cities.

Although 61 percent of the poor in the United States are white, they are not concentrated in what Ms. Mikulski calls "zip codes of pathology." Only 12 percent of poor whites live in poor neighborhoods in Maryland, compared with 75 percent of the poor blacks.

Some sociologists and urban policy experts say that dispersing some poor to middle-income neighborhoods not only benefits the families, but also spreads the fiscal burden of social programs more equitably between city and suburbs.

Some have started without much opposition. Kaula Irvine, executive director of Housing Opportunity Made Equal, said the 12-year program had successfully placed 900 families in the Cincinnati metropolitan area.

In Baltimore and in the other cities, the government hoped to duplicate the achievements of the Gautreaux program.

But federal officials say they failed to educate the white working-class communities near Baltimore about the program.

The opposition began in blue-collar areas like Essex and Dundalk, east of Baltimore. The residents there believed that the program meant that Baltimore would tear down its public housing projects. People envisioned Baltimore's 18,000 public housing tenants, who are predominantly black, being dumped in their overwhelmingly white backyards. In an area that had already suffered the loss of a steel plant, the idea of black welfare families being subsidized to move into their neighborhoods was untenable.

The wall is only about 2 centimeters thick, but it could take a long time to pull down.

It remained unclear, meanwhile, whether the police had discovered any evidence directly linking the cult to the March 20 subway attack.

He was seen leaving a packet from which white fumes seeped out inside a train, the newspaper said. A spokesman for the Metropolitan Police Department said that he could not confirm the report.

was expected by Thursday to approve a measure prohibiting the manufacture, possession and disbursement of toxic chemicals as chemical weapons. It will also be formal hearings on the subway attack next week.

EUROPE

Russia's Man in Grozny Seeks to Mend His Torn City

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

GROZNY, Russia — The man installed by Moscow as the leader of a new, interim government for the rebellious Chechen region is a soft-spoken technocrat who understands that his efforts to restore a semblance of normal life to this war-smashed city may sign his death warrant.

"I'm here because someone must do this dirty work," Salambek Khadzhiyev said in an office heavily guarded by Russian troops. "It's a question of conscience, not of desire for power. What was happening in Grozny seemed an awful nightmare. But reality is reality, and the point is not being indignant. We've got to get down to work."

In mid-December, Russian troops attacked to keep Chechnya a part of Russia and to overthrow the secessionist Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev. The war continues, but less visibly now, in the countryside and villages.

Mr. Khadzhiyev, a Chechen, said he had no interest in politics, only in doing what he could to restore the bare fabric of life to Grozny, a city of

400,000 only four months ago, but now a blasted landscape in which 120,000 dazed people try to live.

Mr. Khadzhiyev, 54, despises Mr. Dudayev, accusing him of provoking the war that destroyed Grozny. But Mr. Khadzhiyev also has no special love for the Russians who surround him. In fact, he is carefully annoyed with Moscow, suggesting that Russia is not coming up with the money it has promised.

He has three budgets. The first, for current expenditures, pays 1,500 doctors still working in the republic, the nurses and the 3,500 teachers. It totals \$2.5 million this year. Salaries are about \$35 a month.

The second budget, to reconstruct the economy, is about \$1.1 billion. The third is a charity fund to which anyone may contribute.

"Lots of people have spoken out on television," he said bitterly, "but they've not given a single kopeck — not a single kopeck has appeared in the accounts."

Russian officials have regularly been over-optimistic about events in Chechnya, a Caucasus region of 1.2 million fiercely defiant people, mostly Muslim, who have never lost dreams of

independence that were first suppressed by the czars in the mid-1800s. Even those Chechens who hate Mr. Dudayev, and they are many, are outraged by the seemingly wanton destruction of Grozny and the civilian

'I'm here because someone must do this dirty work. It's a question of conscience, not of desire for power.'

Salambek Khadzhiyev

deaths there, which number at least 10,000, aid agencies estimate.

Many regard the government of Mr. Khadzhiyev as a Russian puppet. His deputy, Umar Avturkhanov, who had led the ill-fated opposition to Mr. Dudayev, is widely regarded as a quivering. But Mr. Khadzhiyev, a former chemistry professor and Soviet oil minister, has a reputation as a disinterested technocrat, which is why Moscow enlisted his help.

Mr. Khadzhiyev's government works in the relatively undamaged State Institute for Petroleum Projects, which he once ran. He uses his old office, although he keeps his orange curtains closed, presumably to discourage snipers.

Mr. Khadzhiyev, whose wife, two daughters and son live in Moscow, sleeps in various places.

"Sometimes in the city, sometimes in this building, sometimes in the villages," he said.

"I'm not afraid," he added. "I walk on the streets and I don't have as many guards as Dudayev."

But he said his wife thought he was mad.

"She thinks I should give it up quickly and go home — not home, but to Moscow," Mr. Khadzhiyev said. "My home is here. I have a house not far from here. I was lucky — it's still standing but they looted everything they could take."

He expects his family to join him later. "It will take half a year to become quiet," he said of Grozny.

Mr. Khadzhiyev said that Mr. Dudayev rigged the presidential election that put him in power in 1991, and that

his own government was more legitimate, "though hardly legitimate in any classic sense."

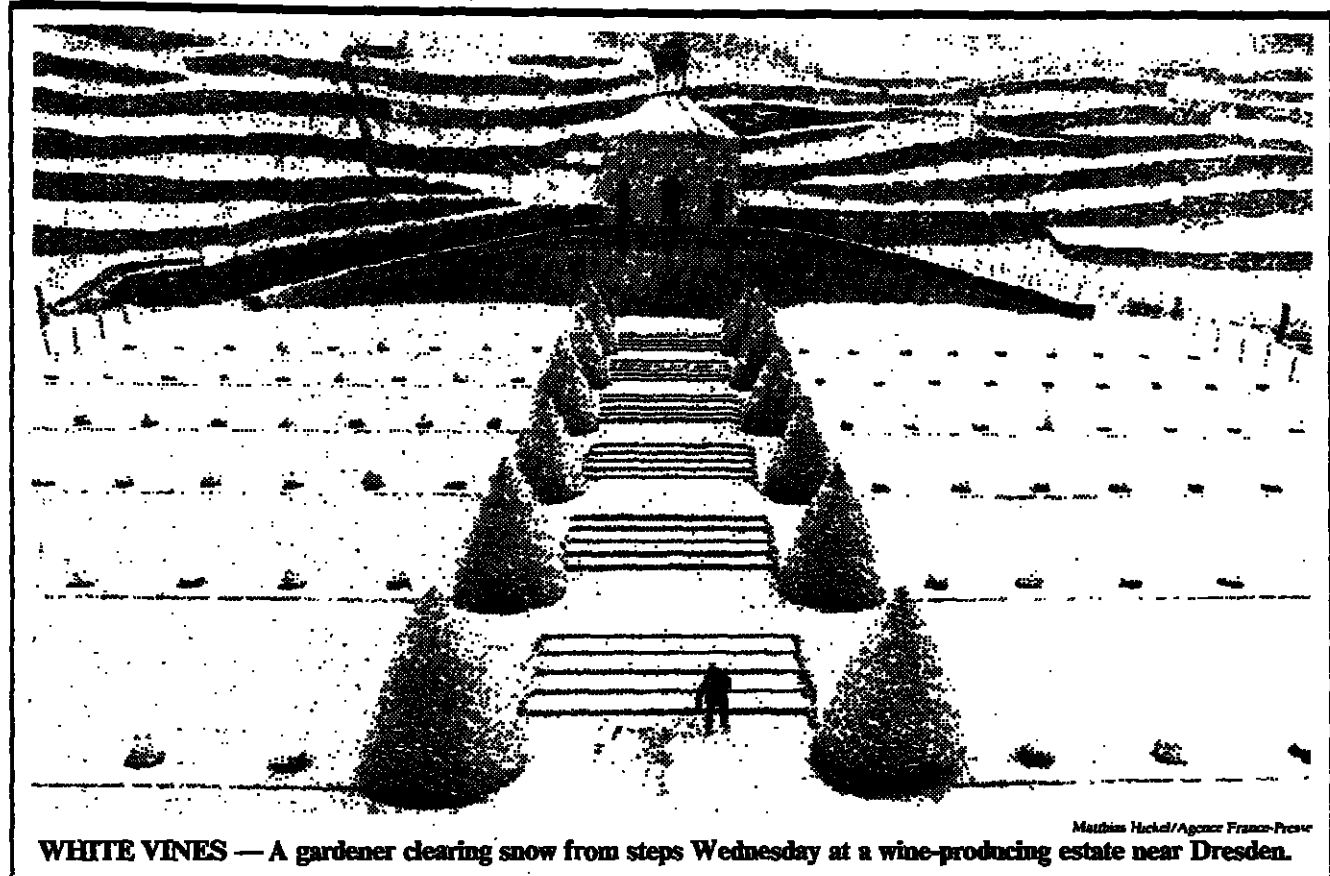
He became a fierce Dudayev opponent on June 4, 1993, he said, when troops fired on a demonstration demanding a referendum on the separatist government, killing 38 people.

"Of course, Dudayev is ready to fight to the last Chechen," Mr. Khadzhiyev said. "You remember how Hitler fought in Berlin to the last German — it's the same with Dudayev."

He stopped, then said: "I've lived in this city 38 years and it grew before my eyes. If Dudayev had loved his people for a second he would not have brought war to his capital. He knew exactly what would happen. He's a military man."

"The Chechen people know that Dudayev is guilty," Mr. Khadzhiyev continued, showing a first glint of anger. "He promised us a good life and freedom, but gave us a destroyed city, years of unpaid salaries, old people without pensions and death for our children."

"This is all we got," he added. "We'll try to do all we can to return this republic to a civilized way of life."



WHITE VINES — A gardener clearing snow from steps Wednesday at a wine-producing estate near Dresden.

Chechens Flee Town Under Russian Guns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SERZHEN YURT, Russia — Russian tanks, planes and artillery pounded the Chechen stronghold of Shali on Wednesday, forcing separatist forces to retreat and sending thousands of refugees into the hills.

As troops withdrew, Russian planes bombed, strafed and rocketed the road from Shali into the mountains.

The planes could be seen hitting the road and the refugee-packed mountain village of Eistanzhi more than 20 times in the late afternoon.

The separatists' withdrawal from Shali, one of the last Chechen strongholds, followed a week of intensified Russian pressure on the area.

"Most of us pulled out; it was untenable," said Ramdi Akmedov, a separatist fighter who joined the retreat.

A few fighters remained in the town and were able to go in

and out through a gap in the Russian lines.

Russian troops also sealed off Gudermes, Interfax news agency said.

"In the next few days we plan to take these cities without serious destruction," General Anatoli Kulikov, commander of Russian troops in the breakaway region, told the Itar-Tass press agency.

Seizure of Shali and Gudermes would give the Russians, with their superior firepower, full control over the east of Chechnya.

Gudermes, 45 kilometers (30 miles) east of the shattered capital, Grozny, is Chechnya's second biggest city. General Kulikov said both Gudermes and Shali were surrounded.

"On Wednesday, the Interior Ministry troops, after presenting an ultimatum to the leaders of bandit groups based in Gudermes, started to disarm them in the town itself," Interfax said, quoting the press center of Moscow's forces in the rebel area.

Moscow's forces took Grozny in February after weeks of fierce fighting that left most of the city in ruins.

The Russians have refrained since then from moving into Chechen strongholds in an effort to restrict their own losses. But last week they took Argun, 15 kilometers east of Grozny, by shelling it heavily, encircling it and moving in.

(AFP, Reuters)

EU Programs: Grier's Paradise

BRUSSELS — The European Union's subsidy programs are a swindler's paradise, as multimillion-dollar graft "à la carte" continues to drain EU coffers, an EU commissioner said Wednesday.

The European Commission uncovered fraud last year that cost the Union 1.033 billion European currency units (\$1.36 billion). But Anita Gradin, the anti-fraud commissioner, said she could only guess "whether even larger amounts ended up in the wrong pockets." She suggested that the official figure that 1.2 percent of the EU's budget has been lost to fraud could be the tip of the iceberg.

Exploiting differences in legislation in the EU's 15 nations, swindlers "can select à la carte" which legislation in member states suits them best," she said. Protected by national laws, they can set up international crime rings to defraud the EU and face little prospect of ending up in jail. She said swindlers were continuing to target agricultural subsidies, which account for about half of the EU's 80 billion Ecu annual budget. (AP)

NATO Chief Declares He Won't Quit

AMSTERDAM — The beleaguered secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Willy Claes, said in an interview to be published Thursday in a Dutch that he did not plan to resign.

"I am very hurt by the insinuations which have been made about me," Mr. Claes said in the interview with the news-weekly Elsevier. "But morally and politically I am standing on firm ground. So I will carry on."

For almost two months, Mr. Claes has struggled to avoid being brought down by a bribery scandal that has sent shock waves through Belgian politics. The scandal involves allegations that bribes were paid in 1989 to the Flemish Socialist Party by an Italian company, Augusta, to obtain an army contract for helicopters. Mr. Claes was economics minister at the time.

The Belgian newspaper Le Soir quoted NATO sources as saying Wednesday that his resignation was inevitable and that his implication in the scandal was undermining NATO's credibility. The paper La Libre Belgique said Wednesday in an editorial that Mr. Claes should resign. (Reuters, AFP)

EU Approves New Athens Airport

BRUSSELS — The European Commission gave Greece the go-ahead Wednesday to build a new international airport for Athens, a commission spokesman said. In approving the project, the commission was effectively dropping an investigation into whether the plan violates EU rules on public markets.

The 20 commissioners had gone to the meeting deeply split over whether to endorse the \$2.3 billion Spata airport project: half of them wanted to open the investigation and send a warning letter to the Greek authorities, officials said Tuesday.

Commissioner Mario Monti, who handles the internal market, stalled a decision early this month on whether to punish Greece over its bidding procedures and for its dealings with Hoechst AG of Germany, the winner of a 1993 bid for the project. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: The commission president, Jacques Santer, meets Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland.

BRUSSELS: Mr. Santer meets Prime Minister Edward Fenech Adami of Malta. Neil Kinnock, transport commissioner, meets Guido di Marco, the Maltese foreign minister, as part of talks on Malta's application for EU membership.

BRUSSELS: Karel van Miert, competition commissioner, meets John Ziegler, vice president of AT&T.

BRUSSELS: Hans van den Broek, commissioner for foreign and security policy, meets the president of the European Parliament, Klaus Hansch.

BRUSSELS: Franz Fischler, commissioner for agriculture and rural development, meets Agriculture Minister Peter Baco of Slovenia and Xavier Ritegi Ayastuy, the Basque counselor for agriculture.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Russia Blames Missile's Failed Engine for Loss of 3 Satellites

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — Russian space officials on Wednesday attributed the failure of a rocket-launching that should have put three satellites in orbit to an engine breakdown aboard the converted missile that carried them aloft.

The failed launch Tuesday — apparently the first involving a nuclear missile converted for civilian use — was a blow to Russia's hopes to convert its arsenal of nuclear SS-25s into satellite launchers and improve the country's position in the lucrative space market.

The converted Start rocket with its international payload lifted off normally from the Plesetsk military launching site in northwestern Russia.

But ground control lost contact with the satellites, which failed to reach their assigned orbits. They are believed to have burned and fallen into the Sea of Okhotsk off Siberia.

Space officials said Wednesday that an engine failure on the rocket's fifth stage prevented the booster from putting the satellites in orbit, the Interfax news agency reported.

There were four stages in the original SS-25. The fifth stage was added to increase the rocket's payload capacity to 750 kilograms (1,650 pounds).

The Russian authorities also ruled out reimbursement for the lost research satellites, saying they were not required to under the contracts, the Itar-Tass news agency reported. Israel, Mexico and Russia each owned one of the satellites.

But the head of the Israeli space project, Giora Shaviv, said Israel might ask for its money back after "this colossal failure."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Carpooling Is Making Inroads Among the Backed-Up French

It has gained in popularity among the Dutch, made strides in Germany and been around in the United States for years. But will carpooling ever entice the individualistic French?

It's something they may wish to think about Thursday, with crushing traffic jams predicted as strikes cripple bus and subway lines in Paris and the rail network nationwide.

Traffic around Paris is now twice as dense as it was little more than a decade ago. Even around neighboring Versailles, cars back up in long, gloomy, bumper-to-bumper lines sometimes several kilometers long in the morning. Some businesses allow employees to set their own hours in response.

Few cars at rush hour carry more than one person, according to Anne Bernard-Gély of the Parisian Transport Association. But she sees signs of hope: The

number of people receptive to the idea of carpooling — or *co-voiturage*, a term borrowed from French-Canadians — has risen from 50 percent to 80 percent in less than a decade.

Some people dislike the idea of riding with a stranger, Mrs. Bernard-Gély said. But a central registry of drivers and riders could lessen that fear. The Paris area might also repeat a Madrid experiment, she said, in which riders carry cards with bar codes allowing instant payment to drivers.

Around Europe

The Strasbourg City Council has decided after lengthy debate to label some 50 streets and squares with two-language signs. Thus, the Place de la Cathédrale will also be known as Münsterplatz, the rue Mercière as Krämergäss and the Place de l'Homme de Fer as Isenring. Originally the daily Die Welt of Hamburg reports, some 100 streets were to have been labeled in French and German. But when Mayor Catherine Trautmann proposed the change in 1991, she touched off a storm of protest. The local newspaper, Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace, published countless letters from readers angered at what they saw as a "new Germanization"

of the city that, as part of Alsace-Lorraine, has changed hands four times since 1871. "I suppose next we'll have a Bismarckplatz and a Hitler-Allee?" one reader wrote. So the city appointed a panel of experts to study the matter. And it came up with a Solomonistic solution. Noting that "the demons of history" still infested Strasbourg, it proposed halving the number of streets with dual names and using the widely spoken Alsatian dialect, not German, as the second language.

The Swiss Army sees no threat to national security from flying saucers — and that's official. The Defense Ministry took the unusual step this week of formally denying speculation in the news media that it runs a special unit to track reports of unidentified flying objects, or that the army keeps archives on UFO sightings.

A Romanian facing fraud charges exercised his right to consult the court documents accusing him. He then exercised his jaw muscles and ate them. But his hopes of being let off for lack of evidence were in vain. The court merely added a new charge: "removal of documents."

Brian Knowlton

German Media Mourn Network Journalist

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

German television, radio, and daily newspapers paid tribute Wednesday to Hanns Joachim Friedrichs, a journalist whose informal style shaped German television news for four decades, after his death at home in Hamburg on Monday.

Mr. Friedrichs, 68, told the magazine Der Spiegel this week that he had learned only at the end of December that he had cancer.

Der Spiegel made the interview, his last, its cover story this week. Most national newspapers put the news of his death on their front pages Wednesday morning.

"We mourn a man who set an example for an entire generation of journalists," said Jobst Plog, the chief of the North German Broadcasting station where Mr. Friedrichs finished his long television career.

That was in 1991, when he retired as moderator of the national ARD television network's evening news magazine, "Tagesschau" or "Subjects of the Day."

His silver-haired features and his North German baritone had instant recognition all over Germany and evoked the kind of sympathy and trust that Walter Cronkite enjoyed as anchorman for CBS News in the United States.

Mr. Friedrichs tried, he said, to come across as a welcome guest at the evening dinner table.

After retirement, he kept his hand in by narrating the German version of the popular National Geographic nature series on television.

Mr. Friedrichs was born in 1927 in Hamm, Westphalia, and grew up nearby in Herford. He learned from his father, a civil servant and veteran of World War I who refused to join the Nazi Party after Hitler came to power in 1933, that "no one had to who didn't want to."

as he wrote in the memoirs he published in Germany last year. Father and son both served in the German Army during World War II. Mr. Friedrichs was conscripted as a schoolboy into an anti-aircraft artillery unit and was taken prisoner by the British a few days after the war ended.

He studied English in Hamburg after his release and worked as a journalist at the Telegraf, a daily newspaper in the British zone of West Berlin, from 1947 to 1950, when he went to London to work for BBC Radio's German-language service.

He remained with the BBC until he started his television career in Cologne in 1955. Over the next two and a half decades he reported from Hamburg, Washington, New York, South America, Moscow, North Korea and Vietnam for both ARD and, after 1964, for ZDF, the second German national public television network.

ZDF asked him to become

moderator of its popular Sportstudio program in 1969. After the Munich Olympics of 1972, Mr. Friedrichs became ZDF's sports editor, until 1981 when he returned to New York as correspondent until 1985, starting a popular program called "Pictures From America."

He then returned to ARD in Hamburg to the evening news magazine, where, on the night of Nov. 9, 1989, he delivered what he later described as the most important news of his career: "The gates of the Wall are wide open," he announced.

Mr. Friedrichs, though a supporter of the opposition Social Democratic Party, strove throughout his television reporting career for the independence and objectivity that he had learned from the BBC.

He was a strong critic of the postwar German system of trying to balance public television news coverage by distributing the key jobs proportionally to partisans of the main political groupings.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of employment offers published in last Monday's International Herald Tribune

POSITIONS	COMPANY	CONTACT
Senior Research Officer	The International Labour Office	Personnel Dpt (Room 4-71) International Labour Office 4, route des Morillons CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland
Journalists in Asia	Bloomberg	BLOOMBERG Yusen Building 2-3-2 Marunouchi Chiyoda-Ku - Tokyo 100, Japan
Archaeologists Assistant Archaeologists Excavation Architects Draftsmen	Solidere	SOLIDERE Human Resources Division Riad el-Solh Street Industry & Labour Building P.O. Box 1194 03, Beirut - Lebanon
Professor and Director of Southeast Asian Studies	S.A.I.S.	Stephen SZABO Dean of Academic Affairs S.A.I.S. 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20036 - USA
Office Manager	KAIZEN Institute of Europe	Serge LE BERRE Institut KAIZEN 19, avenue de Messine, 75008 Paris - France
Legal Officer	UNITED NATIONS	Ms E. DEREK, Chief Secretariat Recruitment Section U.N.O. in Geneva - Office 268 Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 10 - Switzerland Fax: +41 22 9170164
Artistic Director	International Shakespeare Globe Centre	Michael HOLDEN Chief Executive ISGC Ltd Bear Gardens London SE1 9ED - U.K.
Permanent Professorships Visiting Professorships	China - Europe International Business School	Professor J. FROMM CEIBS c/o Jiaotong University Minhang 800, Dong Chuan Road, Shanghai 200240 People's Republic of China
Business Development Director	a US-based Beverage Alcohol Producer/Supplier	Box D 433 IHT, 850 3rd Avenue 8th Floor New York, NY 10022 - U.S.A.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Boycott Libyan Oil

Bill Clinton now makes a timely appeal for a worldwide boycott on Libyan oil. His call needs to be treated as much more than delivery on a campaign promise to pursue the two Libyan suspects in the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, in which all 259 passengers and crew were lost plus 11 victims on the ground in Scotland. Libya's Moammar Gadhafi has survived lesser sanctions and has played on the difficulty, in a world of ever fresh outrages, of sustaining international attention to particular tragedies.

What needs to be conveyed to Colonel Gadhafi is that people are not ready to shrug off the inevitable price of living in a disorderly world. Not only are the two suspects still around, but the leader who instructed them and who has since protected them is still around, too. The grieving families are owed a full measure of solidarity by their fellow citizens. All Americans have an interest in ensuring safety in the skies and in building respect for international legal norms.

Oil, one is reminded, flows everywhere; it is difficult to cut Libya off;

Libya has friends and the means to buy friends. But imagine that the level of enterprise that Libya might apply to breaking a boycott were applied as well to making a boycott work. Libya's income depends almost exclusively on oil exports. Not every drop has to be cut off to send a powerful message to a rogue government. It would be worth affecting just some share of exports. The generally successful ban on Iraq's oil gives an idea of what might be accomplished. The point would be to increase disaffection in Libya and to support Libyans who prefer their country to come in from the Gadhafi cold.

Overcoming the cynicism that colors so much international thinking on the Libyan issue will not be easy. But why must it be assumed that the purchasers and consumers of Libyan oil in Europe and elsewhere cannot be brought to understand the purposes of a boycott campaign? They, too, have an interest in seeing some justice done. There is a price to living in a disorderly world. In this instance, it is not to accommodate terrorism but to combat it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Decisions for Turkey

It is Turkey's turn to have Western fingers pointed at it. Even those seemingly steady Turks, say the fundamentalist-watchers, seem to be cracking under the impact of Islamic radicalism. The warriors can relax — up to a point. Things are not going well in Turkey, but fundamentalism is not the chief cause of the trouble. The real problem is an old-fashioned mixture of indecisive government and, on one central issue, stubbornness.

This month's rioters in Istanbul were not fundamentalists; they were Alevis, an esoteric branch of Islam. Somebody attacked some Alevis coffee shops; the Alevis took to the streets in protest; Istanbul's police shot into the crowds. It was a mess, but it bears no relation to the Islamist rebellions in Algeria and Egypt or recent fundamentalist brutalities in Pakistan.

Nor does the past few years' modest rise in the fortunes of Turkey's broad revivalist Islamic politics. Between the local elections of 1989 and 1994, the Muslim-radical vote went up from 15 to 19 percent. That was enough to give the Welfare Party, the main religious group, the mayors' jobs in Ankara and Istanbul. The party has so far run those cities competently and, on the whole, tolerantly. By the standards of the fanatics elsewhere, Turkey's Muslim revivalists still look fairly moderate.

What has gone wrong in Turkey is chiefly a failure of clear-minded government. In the 1980s, under Turgut Ozal, Turkey had incisive leadership of the Margaret Thatcher sort. But the Parliament elected in 1991 produced a woolly

coalition between small-town conservatives and a confused Social Democratic Party. When the prime ministership then passed into the hands of Tansu Ciller, woolfiness became weakness.

Mrs. Ciller, who once looked so promising, has failed to get a grip on the economy. Inflation is up, national income is down. Too much of the economy is still run by the state; government spending is way above what the IMF was told it would be. The Turks' main ailment is plain economic inefficiency.

Mrs. Ciller has also failed to make Turkey's stubborn generals see that the Kurdish rebellion in the country's barren southeast needs a political solution. The present huge raid by the Turkish army into northern Iraq, which has shocked Turkey's friends, is yet another attempt to end the rebellion by military means alone. It almost certainly will not work.

Turkey's Kurds live all over the country, and it is generally agreed that most do not want a separate Kurdish state. They do want more freedom inside Turkey, in things like local government and the use of the Kurdish language. If the Turkish government gave them what the Spanish government has given the Basques, the revolt could probably be ended. The longer it goes on, the more the war will poison the rest of Turkish politics.

Turkey needs a government that will make the necessary decisions about the economy and the Kurds. If it does not get one, the fears about its future could prove right.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Winnie Mandela Out

It could not have been an easy decision for President Nelson Mandela, but he was right and courageous to dismiss his estranged wife, Winnie, from the government. Her expulsion is an important step in the development of the new South Africa, making clear that lawlessness and racial divisiveness will not be tolerated in the highest councils. There is no more vital lesson for Mr. Mandela to drive home to a nation where the law was once the crude instrument of white oppression and its violation an act of justifiable defiance.

The new South Africa must rest on the rule of law and no one can be above it, no matter how great her past suffering, how elevated her position or how important her role in the struggle against apartheid.

The decision was personally difficult for the South African leader. During his 27 years in prison, Mrs. Mandela challenged the white authorities and endured harsh official harassment. She built a fervent following in the poorest of the black townships. But in recent years she betrayed the revolution with abuses of power. Allegations of bribe-taking and influence-peddling by her have undermined confidence in evenhanded law enforcement. As a deputy cabinet minister, she openly attacked and defied the Mandela government.

Mrs. Mandela has yet to be charged with corruption, although an investigation is under way. In 1991 she was convicted of kidnapping for sending her bodyguards to abduct four young men in Soweto. One of the bodyguards was found guilty of murder of a 14-year-old.

Along with the personal anguish for Mr. Mandela, there is also some political risk that the dismissal of Mrs. Mandela will only increase her popularity among alienated and impoverished blacks, especially the young. They thrilled to her attacks on white privilege and excused her own lavish

lifestyle. To them, her dismissal smacks of the harassment she once endured.

Mrs. Mandela has said she would not break with the African National Congress, the political party dominated by her husband. She could try to lead an insurgent movement within the ANC, exploiting economic inequities that show little sign of narrowing. It would be tragic for the Mandelas and for South Africa if the dismissal stirred new racial conflict and political turmoil as the nation's leaders work on a permanent constitution.

The power of principle and moral authority carried Mr. Mandela through his long struggle against white rule. It sustains him now as he tries to create a new South Africa.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Beware the Noise Police

A law discouraging noisy neighbors, now being contemplated by the government, is bound to receive a cordial welcome. The lives of many urban dwellers are rendered intolerable by loud music far into the night. The new offense would be making a noise at night above 35 decibels or 10 decibels above background noise; this will be for environmental health officers to determine. We are not greatly drawn to the prospect of a swelling army of environmental health officers patrolling hi-fi equipment. We foresee nights disturbed by very noisy disputes as well as loud music. If the government is serious about making noise a criminal offense, it should be put in the hands of the police — not an army of bureaucrats such as Orwell might have invented.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Iran: America's Containment Policy Has a Big Hole

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — In the old days, The New York Times ran a news quiz every Saturday. It was always a favorite of mine, and I think it's time for a revival. Here are this week's questions:

1. Which country today is Iran's largest single trading partner? a) Russia; b) France; c) Iraq; d) Guatemala; e) the United States; f) Japan.

2. True or false: U.S. exports to Iran have gone up tenfold since 1989.

3. Which country's oil companies in 1994 bought roughly 30 percent of Iran's oil exports, for \$4.25 billion?

4. True or false: U.S. companies don't need a special export license to sell Iran tanks, centrifuges or other equipment convertible to military use.

If you answered 1) the United States, 2) true, 3) the United States and 4) true, you qualify as a news junkie and are among the select few who understand why America's policy of "dual containment" of Iran and Iraq isn't working: because America is among the biggest violators.

That's right. Despite the decision by the Clinton administration to ban the Conoco oil company from doing a \$1 billion deal to develop new Iranian oil fields, there are so many other loopholes

in U.S. "containment" policy (namely the right of U.S. companies to buy Iranian oil as long as they don't sell it in the United States) that America is still Iran's largest trading partner.

Where I come from in Minnesota we call that commerce, not containment. I think the impulse behind dual containment is correct. The Iranian and Iraqi regimes are both up to their necks in terrorism. They should be contained. But while the current policy has, for the moment, restrained Iraq from threatening its neighbors, it has done nothing to moderate Iran — let alone topple either regime.

This policy needs to be rethought. "Containment" is a strategy that emerged in the Cold War as a way of dealing with the Soviet Union. But the Soviets were fundamentally different from Iran and Iraq.

The Kremlin threatened the existence of so many countries that it was always possible to maintain a modicum of allied cohesion to isolate it economically and militarily. Neither Iran nor today's Iraq poses that sort of broad existential

threat, so allied cohesion is fraying on Iraq, and doesn't exist with Iran.

Moreover, the Soviet Union offered few attractive economic opportunities to the West, so there was no great cash incentive for allies to break ranks. Iran and Iraq represent huge export markets.

With all governments now under pressure to generate more jobs by expanding exports, it is little wonder that Russia is trying to sell Iran expensive nuclear technology, or that U.S., German, Japanese and French companies can't resist the Tehran bazaar.

What to do? There are three options. One is to maintain the present policy, but understanding that this is not containment. It is "feel-good containment" — a policy that makes Americans feel good but does not make Iran feel bad enough to change its behavior.

Two, take containment seriously, sever all economic relations with Iran and tell U.S. allies that if they take over U.S. contracts they will have to pay a price with America. That is, Washington will denounce Japan, France, Russia and Germany every chance it gets for cooperating with an Iran responsible for everything from blowing up Jews in Buenos Aires

to blowing up Jews in Buenos Aires.

Three, say to the Germans and others: "Look, you say your policy of constructive engagement with Iran will moderate its behavior over time. But you have set no conditions for Iran to meet, like an end to terrorism or improved human rights. We say that isolating Iran will moderate its behavior over time, but we cannot sustain that policy alone. Let's not sustain it on a limited merge. We will all agree on a limited degree of economic engagement with Iran, but also on a list of political conditions Tehran will have to meet in a set time period in order to win more engagement."

But before we do that we have to deal with one other little problem with our dual containment policy — deciding what its objective is. The policy of containment of the Soviet Union had a clear strategic objective — the downfall of communism. What is the strategic objective in Iran? Democracy? Kinder, gentler ayatollahs? An end to Islamic rule? We've never said.

Right now the biggest hole in U.S. containment policy is a philosophical one — the inability to answer the question "How will we know when we've won?"

The New York Times.

Iraq: Americans Have to Bear the Costs of an Unfinished War

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — America's unfinished war with Saddam Hussein has put William Barboon and David Dalberti at risk. Their risk is a burden that the two imprisoned Americans, their families and their fellow citizens must bear with concern and compassion, and with great restraint.

What Saddam is up to is obvious. His brutal regime hopes to use the two Americans who were stranded in Iraq two weeks ago as bargaining chips. Equally obvious is the correct American response: No deal, Saddam.

Not even the two captives' families, who have the moral obligation to do everything they can to win the freedom of their kin, ask the president to sacrifice U.S. national interests to get their loved ones home. There is no debate on that point.

But the imprisonment of Mr. Barboon and Mr. Dalberti raises some not so obvious, unresolved issues about American options in the Gulf. Their plight also illuminates the dangers of a growing sentimentalization of American life that is spurred by

the unrelenting effort of much of the American media to personalize and wring every drop of emotion out of life's accidents and inevitable confrontations.

It is useful for Americans to be reminded that the United States remains in open conflict with Iraq. Not formally at war with Saddam, but not in any way at peace with him. Nor should it be.

America strikes at Iraq militarily when sufficiently provoked, and leads the enforcement of tight international economic sanctions. American forces effectively occupy the northern part of the country to protect the Kurds there against a renewal of Saddam's genocide.

This is for America limited war by another name. But for Saddam the total war is not over. He refuses to turn over chemical and biological warfare material that United Nations inspectors know exists. He seeks a respite from sanctions to rebuild a war machine. Americans are his enemy. Mr. Barboon and Mr. Dalberti are his pawns.

The two men work for U.S. defense contractors in Kuwait. How they wound up in Iraq is murky. They say they strayed while trying to find friends in the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait. One theory among Iraq-watchers of long standing is that the two men may have been on a booze-buying run — whiskey is outlawed in Kuwait but available in Iraq. In either case there is no reason whatsoever to believe that they are spies, as Iraq suggested before sentencing them to eight-year prison terms.

Americans should not blame the two men for a dilemma that Saddam's forces have created. Sympathy and moral support should be offered to Kathy Dalberti, who appears on television to seek support for her husband, and to those who drape Mr. Barboon's Iowa hometown with yellow ribbons. If our relatives were in an Iraqi jail, we would be doing exactly what they are doing to get attention and help.

But as a nation Americans should be slow to reach for the

yellow ribbons or for the bombs suggested by those who demand that President Bill Clinton attack Baghdad if the captives are not released. Both these courses play into Saddam's hands. They raise the stakes of the imprisonment of Mr. Barboon and Mr. Dalberti and make their release less likely.

The Clinton administration correctly refuses to consider the two men as "hostages" whose freedom is to be negotiated. There should be no negotiations, direct or indirect. Nor should there be a campaign of threats. The president should publicly declare that he will hold Saddam personally responsible for the safety of the two Americans and then do or say nothing more about them.

The Carter administration showed where the "hostage" road leads by its inept handling of the Iranian capture of the U.S. Embassy in 1979. Instead of immediately declaring the embassy personnel to have been interned by a hostile power and adopting a waiting strategy, Jimmy Carter's aides launched de-

meaning and pointless secret negotiations which confirmed for the Iranians that they had an American president who they wanted him.

The secret diplomacy also tied Mr. Carter's hands in what he could say and do publicly, leaving a vacuum that American television rushed to fill with pure emotion. The nation has been subjected to that same reflex repeatedly since as wives and children are interviewed ad infinitum under oceans of treacle about their views on their mates or parents being sent to Somalia, Haiti or Saudi Arabia.

George Bush's generals boasted of completely destroying Saddam's army. But they let enough of it wriggle free to protect the Iraqi dictator and let him resume his crimes against his own citizens and unwary foreigners like Mr. Barboon and Mr. Dalberti.

As long as he sits in Baghdad, America's war with Saddam will continue. For that long at least, Americans must be prepared for the costs and challenges of an unfinished war with Iraq.

The Washington Post.

Germany Sees an Evolving Agenda for a Still Much Needed Alliance

By Klaus Kinkel

The writer is foreign minister of Germany.

BONN — Recent public opinion surveys in Germany indicate that the Atlantic alliance has rarely been so popular. This growing appreciation, coming as it does after the end of the East-West conflict, proves that NATO and the American presence in Europe are welcome not only as guarantors of our security but as part of a broad partnership between the United States and Europe. Three-quarters of the Germans surveyed described themselves as "pro-American."

However, the challenges created by the changed international situation do not allow us to treat the Atlantic partnership as a routine matter or to take undue comfort from opinion surveys.

What are those challenges? First, the reform policy in Russia has run into difficulty. In spite of the radical transformation in that country, we shall, for a long time to come, have to continue sup-

porting efforts to establish democracy and a market economy. The risks of instability will not disappear anytime soon. A common policy toward Russia therefore remains a priority task for the foreseeable future. It will be particularly important to develop a joint concept for a strategic NATO partnership with a democratic Russia.

No less significant is the challenge of keeping the reformist countries of Central and Eastern Europe on a stable course. They must be integrated into NATO and also the European Union step by step. Harmonizing these processes will be a major task for the trans-Atlantic partnership. We must not allow the internal cohesion of the Euro-Atlantic structures to be weakened. And

we cannot afford to disappoint the new democracies on their "return to Europe."

The trans-Atlantic partners in NATO will have to adapt to the European identity that is emerging in security and defense policy within the framework of the Western European Union.

In the context of the European Union intergovernmental conference next year, the European pillar of the Atlantic alliance will be strengthened. A key issue on the trans-Atlantic agenda will be the future merging of NATO security and defense structures with those of European integration. NATO must not be weakened, yet Europe must be given a wider scope for action on security matters.

The security architecture of the Organization for Security and

Cooperation in Europe also needs further development. The crisis in Chechnya has underscored the importance of this organization for peacekeeping and the protection of human rights.

But the trans-Atlantic agenda is not exclusively a matter of security policy. It also embraces such major issues as preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, pursuing the goals of disarmament and arms control, controlling the spread of nuclear materials, and fighting international drug trafficking. Problems such as pollution and uncontrolled migration call for joint action by the Atlantic partners.

We face major challenges in the field of economics as well. The conclusion of the Uruguay Round of talks and the establishment of the World Trade Organization have been accompanied by a trend toward a regionalization of global trade.

The North American Free Trade Agreement, the Free Trade Area of the Americas and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum include the United States but not Europe.

The trading requirements of the European Union and the United States, each other's principal trading partner, extend beyond the framework of the World Trade Organization; also needed are early warning of trade conflicts; liberalization of investments, especially in telecommunications and information technology; and coordination on matters such as competition, copyright and rules of origin.

The economic policy agenda should be inspired by the vision of a trans-Atlantic free trade zone. The trans-Atlantic agenda must be intensified in cultural, scientific and human relations, perhaps the most important long-term sphere for the partnership. Dialogue should not be confined to politicians and civil servants. Future opinion leaders of the trans-Atlantic partnership can best emerge from an intensified exchange of young people and of ideas. That exchange ought to be institutionalized.

What instruments do we need to carry out this trans-Atlantic agenda? Clearly, NATO will remain the principal forum. But cooperation within the alliance will not be sufficient to address the broad range of tasks at hand. The Berlin summit meeting between the United States and the European Union in June set up study groups on three important subjects: the common foreign and security policy of the European Union, the relationship to the nations of Central and Eastern Europe, and the combating of international crime and drug trafficking. The stimulus provided by the Berlin meeting should be intensified.

The trans-Atlantic declaration of 1990, spurred by close cooperation between Secretary of State James Baker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, offers a good base for this.

The question, therefore, is not primarily one of reshaping the trans-Atlantic partnership. The main objective is to find solutions to a range of problems that Europe and the United States can master only by working together. I shall be seeking discussions with our partners in NATO and in the European Union with a view to focusing the Atlantic partnership on such an agenda.

International Herald Tribune.

Global Warming: A Treaty to Save

By Richard N. Mott

WASHINGTON — Delegates from more than 150 countries are in Berlin at the first formal conference of the climate change treaty. They deliberate under the shadow of widespread failure to meet the treaty's core commitment to curb emissions of greenhouse gases.

The first formal accounting of progress in addressing climate change shows that little has been done to avert an increasingly certain environmental threat. The only institution capable of preventing broad-scale climate change, the treaty itself, is at risk as governments openly flout its requirements.

Less than three years ago, a world agreement on climate change was hailed as the key achievement of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Representatives of 155 governments lined up to sign the framework accord, the first phase of which required industrialized countries to cap their emissions of carbon dioxide at 1990 levels by century's end.

In the months after Rio, climate change slipped from prominence on the international agenda. Environmental groups found themselves unable to keep public attention fixed on the issue. The media failed to give climate change the sustained coverage it deserved. The coal and oil industries mounted well-financed and effective campaigns aimed at casting doubt on accepted climate science.

The change has been profound. As governments found the task of holding down emissions harder than expected, political resolve faltered. Now, in Berlin, they face the sobering

prospect that many of them will fail to meet the pledge to cap emissions.

The current crisis reflects the quality of national-level plans to implement the treaty. Most of these have been poorly conceived, with no cohesive strategy for curbing reliance on fossil fuels. The United States' plan, badly underfunded by Congress, placed too much reliance on voluntary action, while failing to tackle emissions growth in the transport sector.

Having earned a reputation as a brake on international efforts to address climate change, the United States now finds itself almost certain to miss its emissions target, possibly by a wide margin. It is a powerful irony that an agreement signed by a skeptical President George Bush has proved too much for the far "greener" Clinton administration to meet.

Even the long-standing engagement of Vice President Al Gore has not been enough to put needed policies in place, and the new Congress is expected to make things tougher. Failure by the United States to meet its climate commitments may ultimately do greater injury to the international process than did its previous efforts to block negotiation of the treaty.

The United States is not alone in failing to comply. Alongside it will be some of the very European nations that called for a climate treaty in the first place. If their numbers begin to confer acceptability on noncompliance,

the treaty's political credibility may not recover.

But the climate issue is sure to remain with us. Wildlife and ecosystems are more vulnerable to changing climate than previously realized. And global emissions are going steadily up. The industrialized countries, which until recently accounted for most of global emissions, are soon to be overtaken by the world's poorer countries as they pursue their own fossil-energy-driven development.

All this makes for a problem likely to get worse, not better. Many government officials say privately that they expect climate change to be back on political center stage before the close of the decade. If so, the world community will find itself turning to the treaty soon and with a renewed sense of urgency.

For the treaty to sustain the new demands to be placed upon it, it will need at least a tolerable record of compliance with its first-phase targets. Nothing less than a dramatic push by the industrialized countries meeting in Berlin will give them even a prayer of meeting the modest goal they set for themselves in 1992.

Only then can discussions begin on measures aimed for the first time at real reductions in greenhouse gases, and at the necessary but politically delicate matter of controlling runaway growth of emissions in the developing world.

The writer is deputy vice president for policy at the World Wildlife Fund. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Insurgent Cuba

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Figures are eloquent. The simple enumeration of the military force which Spain is preparing to send to Cuba proves the extent of the insurrection on the island. But the possession of the old colony must be, indeed, precarious, when it can only be kept under Spanish rule by making war periodically on the Separatists.

1920: The Final Sermon

NEW YORK — Nearly two hundred dead, and more than 1,000 injured, with damages amounting into the millions, were caused by two tornadoes in the Central West and in the South. Many towns directly in the path of the tornado were spared by a strange freak of the storm, which jumped directly over them. Such unusual sights as automobiles thrown to

the tops of roofs were frequent. In Elgin, Ill., the tornado broke during the hours of public worship. At the First Congregational Church, the preacher, had just concluded his sermon on the text, "Be prepared, for ye know not when ye will be called," when the hurricane struck the building and the roof fell in, many worshippers being injured and some killed.

1945: Food Supply

WASHINGTON — In a discussion of the United States food supply, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today [March 29] at her press conference: "If we would just all over this country we would be much more satisfied with what we have." The First Lady said she has no new Easter hat and will wear the same dark blue dress in which she witnessed the President's fourth inauguration.

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OPINION/LETTERS

China's Future Wall Street?
Hong Kong Is a Good Bet

By David K. P. Li

HONG KONG — In September 1997, just months after China resumes control of Hong Kong, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will meet there. What will they find?

Some critics say that China does not understand Hong Kong. They say that the territory will be shaken by the transition of 1997 and by instability after the death of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, now 90 and reportedly ailing.

Those more optimistic about China argue that Hong Kong's financial role will be supplanted by markets developing in Shanghai.

Delegates to the World Bank and IMF meeting will land at the region's most modern airport. To reach the city, they will travel by road or rail across one of East Asia's longest suspension bridges, over vast expanses of reclaimed land and through Hong Kong's third cross-harbor tunnel. They will gather in the expanded convention center, a waterfront landmark. All this represents some of the \$20.7 billion Hong Kong is investing in infrastructure over the next decade.

The delegates will find more than 500 international banks and financial institutions, including 80 of the world's top 100 banks. Hong Kong already counts more international banks and brokerage houses than any other financial center in Asia.

Delegates will also find that Hong Kong is the hub of the global Chinese entrepreneurial network. With some 60 million people, this network has an estimated annual "gross national product" of \$450 billion. Liquid assets held by overseas Chinese are said to be worth more than \$2 trillion. Entrepreneurs from all over East Asia come to Hong Kong to do business.

Financial institutions have a strong presence here because Hong Kong is recognized as the place where opportunities are found and packaged, deals done and financing put in place.

After sovereignty passes to China in 1997, these financial institutions will remain in Hong Kong for the same reasons. Hong Kong will be China's Wall Street.

The territory will maintain its position because it has an important comparative advantage. It has built up a unique combination of laissez-faire administration, Chinese entrepreneurial talent and good location to become a key player in 24-hour global trading and investment.

The Hong Kong government has assured that barriers to entrepreneurship and personal initiative are minimal. Foreign investors are not

discriminated against. Taxation is simple and rates low by international standards. As Milton Friedman once said: "To see how the free market really works, Hong Kong is the place to go."

Hong Kong's legal system is based on the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary. An increasing number of Chinese enterprises now come to Hong Kong to sign deals, recognizing the protection the system gives them.

While problems in the political transition to Chinese rule have attracted much attention, the monetary transition has not. The reason? It is progressing sensibly and logically, as prescribed in the Basic Law agreed to by Britain and China in 1984. The media find it all rather dull.

The principles of free enterprise and the supporting legal framework are enshrined in the Basic Law, which will become Hong Kong's constitution in July 1997. It states that the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will provide an economic environment that maintains Hong Kong's status as an international financial center, encourages investment and promotes trade.

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority has been quickly cooperating with China to smooth the transition. The authority makes a conscious effort to consult Chinese officials on policies and objectives.

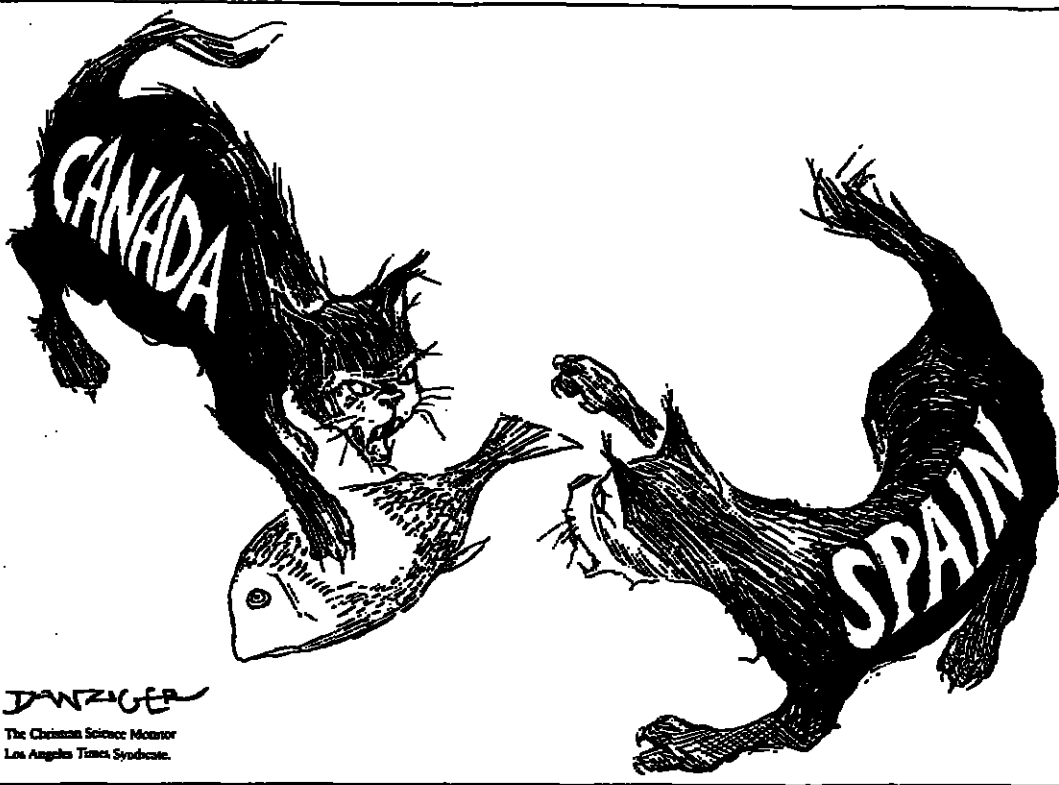
These are important developments. With China's support, the Monetary Authority is positioning Hong Kong as Asia's premier financial market. By its cooperation, the People's Bank of China is ensuring Hong Kong's competitive position as the international gateway to China.

Beijing's support for the monetary policies and development of Hong Kong show a strong commitment to its future prosperity. Supervision of financial markets will be left in the hands of a Hong Kong authority that is credible and trusted not only by China but by the international financial community.

The Basic Law embodies the concept of "one country, two systems," a phrase often used in a political sense. But it could also describe the financial systems, monetary authorities and currencies of China and Hong Kong.

While Shanghai may grow into a domestic financial center, it lags behind Hong Kong in key respects.

China (as well as Taiwan, Japan and South Korea) has been criticized by the U.S. Treasury for restricting financial service markets. Hong Kong's record of open markets is second to none.



China is only beginning to develop a legal system. Shanghai also lacks an efficient banking sector. Even for domestic transactions, its settlement system is problematic.

But financial centers are more than a banking system. They are a network of financial markets. Shanghai's are in their infancy. Finally, there can be no international

financial center without an internationally tradable currency.

While these shortcomings may be overcome, markets and the people who run them take time to develop. Meanwhile, Hong Kong will continue to build on its strengths. China's continuing development will further enhance Hong Kong's position.

There will be bumps and hiccups

as 1997 approaches. But Hong Kong is positioned to take advantage of its role as the principal gateway to what is now, and will continue to be, the world's most dynamic economy.

The writer, deputy chairman and chief executive of the Bank of East Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong, contributed this to the Herald Tribune.

A Hard, Grim, Surly City,
But It Was Not Always So

By Alfred Kazin

NEW YORK — I was silent when the kid walking right in front of me spat through the open window of a car parked on 97th Street. I was silent when the cop in the squad car, impatient to roll on, yelled "Move it!" ("It" obviously being me). I am in my 80th year and I was crossing Broadway too slowly for his convenience.

I was silent when the lady on 42d Street just threw off the wrappings

MEANWHILE

of her chocolate bar. Silent, when the brat on the M-104 bus captured the seat that had been given up by a young woman for an old woman. When the young woman protested he jeered, "Does the seat have your name on it?"

I am silent because I was never much of a scrapper, even in my rough Brooklyn youth, so I don't feel like having my back broken for speaking up when a towering man on the subway car eats a slice of pizza over my head, when the taxi driver screams "How long do I have to wait for my money?" as I fumble in my wallet.

Actually, I was not always this silent, cowardly and apathetic in the face of so much incivility — and worse — in the city of which I am a proud citizen. (The words "city" and "civility" all spring from the same Sanskrit root, *siva*, meaning "friendly, hence dear to one," according to Eric Partridge's book "Origins.")

I once gently reminded a girl who had left the remains of her lunch on the steps of her school that this was not showing much consideration for others. There was no resentment or anger in her reply. She just looked blankly back at me.

Which in a way is more sorrowful for me, as a citizen, than the explosive immediately fired at me when I ask an upstairs neighbor for a little less boom-boom-boom in the music being played.

Has New York always been like this?

Returning from the war, in 1945, I encountered squalor, but it seemed somehow more identifiable, limited to certain neighborhoods and times of day. You no longer entered Central Park at night with confidence, for example, and the streets between the park and upper Broadway were as unfriendly as barbed wire.

I had never seen so many people in New York wandering the open streets who regarded themselves as untouchables.

The contrast with the city of my

youth was dramatic. The noise level was less when I was growing up in the 1920s and '30s, and drugs were a private addiction, not an industry. At least in fond memory the city was less crowded and more neighborly. Each subway car contained a cheery little bulletin about the city called "The Subway Sun."

Even in the terrible '30s, I frequently saw men "of the better sort" raising or tipping their hats to "ladies" and giving up their seats in the subway and on the bus — this always with a flourish. Why not say it? Class divisions were more open, as they still are in Europe. There were males who actually called themselves "gentlemen," who wore spats and pince-nez and were not lightly to be addressed by their first names.

Henry James, a native New Yorker, called upper-class society "the land of consideration." But the consideration was all for one's own kind. When the novelist, after many years in England, returned in 1905 to his old haunts on the Lower East Side, he was repelled by "the terrible town" New York had become. He compared the immigrants perched for fresh air on the fire escapes to "monkeys" in the zoo.

My grandfather and father were among those "monkeys." New York was a "terrible town" — in its class differences and hostilities. And it is still terrible in the unthinking inconsiderateness — and worse — to be witnessed at any hour on its streets.

The problem is that while this is our city, the city of all, too few remember what we owe to each other as fellow citizens.

In January, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, flanked by police officials and detailed charts, "according to The New York Times, announced with pride that crime in New York was down last year compared with the year before.

There were 1,581 murders last year — 365 fewer than in 1993, or one fewer for every day. Mayor Giuliani called this development "a very significant success story," and said the overall drop in serious crime reflected his efforts to focus on "the quality of life" of the city — from aggressive panhandlers to omnipresent squeegee men.

You have to give the mayor credit for trying — or boasting.

Mr. Kazin is author of a forthcoming memoir, "Writing Was Everything," among many other books. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Turkey's Interest in Iraq

Regarding the New York Times editorial "Turkey Crosses a Line" (Opinion, March 24):

This editorial makes a hasty judgment in saying that Turkey has violated international law by sending forces into northern Iraq. Precedents involving many other governments, including that of the United States, establish the principle that when lack of international order threatens their security and survival, governments have been obliged to take the law into their own hands.

The power vacuum in northern Iraq after the Gulf War benefited the separatist terrorists of the Kurdish Workers Party, who used the region with impunity as a logistical base for murderous forays into Turkey. Operation Provide Comfort, the U.S. effort to protect Kurdish civilians from Saddam Hussein's wrath, might unwittingly have provided comfort to these terrorists as well.

The editorial states that the United States has a legitimate military

purpose in Iraq: "to protect Kurdish civilians from Saddam Hussein's forces." Such intentions are commendable. But if the United States, an overseas power, has legitimate interests, then Turkey has even more tangible and legitimate interests — to protect its own people from attack, and to establish a buffer zone to prevent terrorist infiltration.

ALTUMUR KILIC,
Istanbul.

A Dignified Pursuit of Peace

Edwin M. Yoder Jr., in "Beneath the Dignity of a U.S. President" (Opinion, March 23), criticizes President Bill Clinton for meeting with Gerry Adams, a man intricately involved in the present cease-fire in Northern Ireland. Mr. Adams, as leader of the political branch of the Irish Republican Army, may or may not hold the key to peace, but he certainly is a player. After years of fighting and thousands of deaths, a fragile cease-fire is in place. Mr. Clinton's offer to help mediate is in the tradition of the American presidency.

Mr. Yoder's analogy of Hawaii is not apt. Let's use South Africa or Bosnia or Haiti or Cuba, where governments are denying some citizens their civil liberties. The need for American intervention arises when a government treats a segment of its population unjustly because of race or religion. To meet with leaders from the same Sanskrit root, *siva*, meaning "friendly, hence dear to one," according to Eric Partridge's book "Origins.")

JAMES L. McMANUS,
Kinsale, Ireland.

Otherwise Occupied

The reason President Bill Clinton will not be seeing any tanks when he visits Moscow in May is that all those tanks that actually work will be down in Chechnya reducing its buildings to rubble and slaughtering their occupants. It shouldn't be lost on the president that the people being killed are what the Russians claim are their own citizens.

NORMAN SANDERS,
Drammen, Norway.

BOOKS

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE:

The Improbable Marriage

By Evangeline Bruce. 555 pages. \$30. Scribner.

Reviewed by
Graham Robb

JOSEPHINE (originally Marie-Joseph-Rose) was born in 1763, the daughter of an incompetent French sugar plantation owner on Martinique. "Long stasias," Evangeline Bruce informs us, contributed to her "native indolence," presumably also to her fine skin and beautiful arms, which enabled her father to marry her off to the Marquis de Beauharnais in Paris. The marquis was an unfaithful brute, incapable of appreciating "the little American's" virtues: a Créole accent, long lashes, supple limbs and eyes which were either blue, brown, black or, according to a passport, orange. During the Revolution, the marquis and his wife were both imprisoned. She survived, he did not. After collecting a string of lovers, she became the mistress of the cruel dictator, Bar-

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Alexandre Lazareff, director-general of the National Council of Culinary Arts, is reading: "Le Guide Julliard des croqueurs de chocolat," by Claude Lebey.

"I adore this small connoisseurs' bible edited by the extremely elitist and very French Club des Croqueurs de Chocolat — a handy passport to all the best chocolate shops in France." (Margaret Kemp, IHT)



for her as her fortune dwindled. The Marquis de Sade is adduced as an authority on Josephine's sexual rapacity, while other memorialists are allowed to take revenge or idolize the emperor from beyond the grave.

The most intimate witness of the Bonapartes' marriage was unfortunately dumb, but revealing nonetheless: an obnoxious pug-dog called Fortune who slept with Josephine, much to the annoyance of Napoleon. (It bit his leg on their first night in bed — especially irritating to a man who liked to dispatch the business in three minutes.)

Dramatic evidence of Napoleon's homosexuality is relegated to a footnote on page 431, despite its obvious importance to a book subtitled "The Improbable Marriage."

The ultimate judgment on Josephine is probably the fact that Napoleon was in love with her. He considered a large intellect to be an aberration in a woman. Josephine allowed him to demonstrate his philosophy: He stroked her breasts in public and flicked pellets of bread at her across the dinner table.

This high-speed tour of the most complex period in French history is packed with fascinating, fleeting glimpses that seem to account for Josephine's distraction and inconsistencies. Napoleon and Josephine sail through the picturesque chaos from which modern France emerged as if it had been little more than a backdrop for their very public love affair.

Graham Robb, author of "Balzac: A Biography" and currently at work on a biography of Victor Hugo, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagrammed deal illustrates a paradoxical aspect of the method of scoring involved.

The one-club bid was strong and artificial, with a one-diamond negative. South pushed slightly with two spades and landed in a three no-trump.

After a heart lead to dummy's ace, South was in trouble: even if the club jack fell, he could only count eight tricks. There was no entry to his hand to take a diamond finesse, so he ran clubs.

At rubber bridge or imps scoring East would discard diamonds, crediting his partner with the diamond king since that would be the only hope for the defense. But this was match-point scoring, and East was worrying about overtricks. Assuming that South held the diamond king, he clung to four diamonds and the A-K of spades.

He was now out of hearts and was forced to break diamonds when given the lead in spades. He cashed his other spade winner and led a low diamond to

his partner's king and dummy's ace. Now South led the diamond nine from the dummy to endplay East to make an over-trick.

Paradoxically, East thought about the method of scoring, tried to prevent an over-trick and allowed one to make. If he had ignored the method of scoring he would not only have prevented an over-trick but beaten the contract.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East Pass 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass

West led the heart five:

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INTERNATIONAL

Germany Withholds Matériel for Turkey Over Drive on Kurds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Germany has suspended a shipment of military hardware to Turkey to protest Ankara's offensive against rebel Kurds in northern Iraq, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Wednesday.

Mr. Kinkel said the items affected comprised bridge-laying and other engineering equipment that had been promised but not delivered. He also said the United Nations would have to become "massively involved" in solving Turkey's Kurdish problem.

"We had planned to deliver some leftover matériel by the summer," Mr. Kinkel said. "We have stopped it and that's the end of that."

Germany is a major military supplier to Turkey, its NATO partner. On Monday, Bonn froze 150 million Deutsche marks (\$107 million) in grants that had been promised to Ankara to help with the purchase of two German-built frigates worth 800 million marks.

The decisions reflected Bonn's increasing concern about Turkey's incursion into Iraq and suggestions from Turkish military and political leaders that the 35,000 troops they have committed could stay there a long time.

Bonn's discomfort has been heightened by the fact that Ankara's 10-year battle against separatist Kurds has been accompanied by increasing tension within Germany's 1.8 million-member Turkish community, among them 400,000 Kurds.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and Mr. Kinkel's Free Democrats say an extended Turkish presence in Iraq is unacceptable.

The United States, at first sympathetic to Ankara's struggle against the separatist Kurdish Workers Party and its bases in Iraq, said Tuesday that Turkey had to come up with a concrete international plan to deal with the problem.

In London, Prime Minister John Major urged Ankara to withdraw and to avoid harming civilians and refugee relief efforts during the crackdown.

The Turkish military said late Tuesday that 97 rebels had been killed in 24 hours, bringing the toll to 269 killed, while 17 Turkish soldiers have been killed and 23 wounded.

Ankara pulled a veil of secrecy over the military operations Wednesday. Habur, the only border post between Turkey and Iraq, is now closed to both Turkish and foreign press, a Turkish officer said at headquarters in Diyarbakir, south-east Turkey.

Military officials there said they intended to use helicopters to transport groups of reporters to areas of operations against the separatists.

Kurdish fighters, meanwhile, had complete freedom over 100 square kilometers (40 square miles) of northern Iraq, between two areas where Turkey has mounted military operations, villagers there said.

(Reuters, AFP)



DIPLOMATIC FOOTWORK — Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands removing her shoes Wednesday at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem during a three-day visit to Israel.

Aristide Calls On UN to Disarm 'Thugs'

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — With the United States scheduled to hand over responsibility for Haiti's security to the United Nations this week, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has asked the international force to step up efforts to disarm those he called "opponents of democracy."

Conditions are now "safe and stable enough to have that transition," Mr. Aristide said in an interview at his residence. But, he added, the situation "has to become safer day after day" in order for democracy and the rule of law to take root, and that will require peacekeepers to move aggressively against the remnants of the paramilitary groups that terrorized Haiti for three years.

Yet even as the president spoke of a safer Haiti, a lawyer who was a prominent supporter of the former military regime and critic of Mr. Aristide's was killed Tuesday.

Mireille Durocher Bertin, who had recently been organizing a new political party to take part in elections scheduled for June, was shot on the streets of the capital by an unidentified gunman, her husband said.

FBI investigators arrived in Port-au-Prince on Wednesday and went immediately to work, examining the site where Mrs. Durocher Bertin was machine-gunned to death. The Associated Press reported. Mr. Aristide asked the FBI to help solve the crime, apparently hoping to

indicate that he was not involved in the slaying.

Earlier this month, a former member of Parliament elected on a pro-Aristide slate who was running for a Senate seat was shot and killed, and a day later a member of a leading peasant organization that supports the president was killed.

Haiti has been swept by violent crime in recent weeks that has shaken public confidence in both the Haitian and foreign authorities. Mr. Aristide said that an upsurge in violence was to be expected, given the conditions that have prevailed since he returned to power Oct. 15: "Once you have weapons in the hands of thugs, you have crimes," he said.

His call to the new 6,900-member UN peacekeeping force follows several months of efforts by his government to encourage U.S. troops to root out gunmen and weapons caches with greater energy.

President Bill Clinton, who ordered the military intervention that made the return of the Haitian president possible, is to visit Haiti on Friday to take part in ceremonies marking the formal handover to the UN. "For the short term, or better, Mrs. Wode moved back to Schweinin to find their apartment gone and the textile industry moribund. Her horizons were reduced to one room in a homeless shelter, her livelihood to the largess of Bonn's welfare system."

After temporarily depositing her children in a foster home, she now has them back in a small, subsidized apartment. The government is paying for her to spend 18 months learning how to be a laboratory technician. The future is a tangle of uncertainty, anxiety and hope.

EAST: Unification Means Little to Women on the Wrong Side of the Wall

Continued from Page 1

played, compared with 11.8 percent of men.

"On average, 96 or 97 percent of all women who could work were employed in former East Germany," Ms. Andrin said. "This was viewed by women as proof of gender equality, although they were certainly underrepresented in top positions even when they were equally qualified with men."

In the East as a whole, 48 percent of all young mothers are unemployed, compared with 12 percent in 1991, according to the Bonn ministry responsible for women and families. Moreover, women dominate the ranks of the long-term unemployed — defined by the Federal Employment Office as out-of-work for at least a year. Whereas 69 percent of the long-term jobless in 1992 were women, the figure climbed last year to 77 percent.

"Women have no lobby, and it's difficult for them to grasp their new situation, their new position in this new society," said Hansi-Christiane Merkel, who heads the Saxon Women's Forum, an umbrella political organization for 34 women's groups in Dresden, capital of the state of Saxony. "The loss of work is largely connected to the loss of identity and self-esteem. Here the situation is simply, 'How can we work again?'"

For all its stupefying shortcomings, communism encouraged women to work and to reproduce. The system's inefficiencies — rather than an ideological passion for equality — required women to drive tractors, operate machine tools and otherwise play a large role in the economy.

In two generations, a society of working wives and mothers

evolved that included day care for as little as \$2 a week, flexible work hours and an education system geared to turning out productive women.

With unification, much of that equality was scrapped along with the outmoded textile factories and superfluous chemical plants that had provided jobs for so many women. East Germany was swallowed by its Western twin, where only half of all women work outside their

homes and where the bromide "Kinder, Küche und Kirche" — children, kitchen and church — of traditional German society still holds sway.

Many women in the East, in fact, feel trapped in a culture that seems designed to make life difficult for working mothers. Children typically get out of school at noon; day care is hard to find; shopping is difficult because stores close early, and men are tacitly considered the real family breadwinners.

Sabine Wode's story is illustrative. Born in Schweinin, she lived before 1989 with her husband, a house painter, and their three children — now 10, 11 and 12 — in an apartment for which they paid 36 Deutsche marks a month. She earned 1,100 DM a month as a textile worker.

When the Wall fell, the

Wodes moved to Bavaria to seek their fortune. He got sick and lost his job there; she never found one. The marriage came unglued. Mrs. Wode moved back to Schweinin to find their apartment gone and the textile industry moribund. Her horizons were reduced to one room in a homeless shelter, her livelihood to the largess of Bonn's welfare system.

After temporarily depositing her children in a foster home,

'At first, I liked the housewife's existence. But then it got boring, and I felt myself becoming a second-class citizen, no longer fulfilled. Most of my friends are unemployed, too.'

Sabine Wode, a victim of German reunification

No one disputes the profound psychological impact of unification. What cannot be gauged with certainty is how deep and enduring the impact will be. Most women interviewed for this article believed that life was hardest now for middle-aged women — whose job prospects are grimest — and for those who live in rural areas, where jobs are especially scarce and public transportation minimal, and where the lack of mobility can make a home feel like a trap.

"Of course it's true that the situation for women in the East is very difficult right now," said Beate Hesse, director of the federal Department of Women and Work. "Unemployment among

women in Eastern Germany is twice as high as among men, and that's very alarming."

But, she added, "I'd be very certain that the situation for women will improve. The economy in the East is quickly developing, both in terms of a service economy and in providing new opportunities in fields like health, environment, finance and other areas."

While waiting for a new day to dawn, however, women in the East have by and large stopped having babies. Births are down by more than half since the Wall fell, a phenomenon sociologists attribute to deep economic trauma.

"The strike against bearing children is really the only political means that we have," said Ms. Merkel, the Women's Forum director. "The threat of unemployment hangs like a threat over everybody: Who will be next?"

Leftist Israeli Paper to Close
Agence France-Presse
TEL AVIV — The Hebrew newspaper Al Hamishmar, a leftist pro-peace daily, will close Friday after more than 50 years of publication, its board of governors said Wednesday.

Senate Tells Clinton to Press Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved a resolution condemning Iraq's imprisonment of two American citizens and urged President Bill Clinton to "take all appropriate action to assure their prompt release."

The resolution, passed by a vote of 99 to 0, said the arrest of the two civilians after they entered Iraq from Kuwait "worsens already strained relations" between Iraq and the United States.

One of the Americans, David Dalbert, 41, suffered a heart attack in jail, and his companion, William Barloon, 39, appealed for three hours before medical help arrived, CNN reported Wednesday from Baghdad.

The two were sentenced Saturday by an Iraqi court to eight years in prison for entering the country without having received permission.

They had been arrested 12 days earlier.

Iraq responded to the furor over the jailing of the two Americans by saying they could appeal.

"They can appeal their sentences to the high court of appeals," said Nizar Hamdoun, Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations, following a meeting with Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN secretary-general.

Mr. Hamdoun said that the sentences were not related to Iraq's demand for an easing of the economic sanctions imposed following its 1990 invasion of Kuwait or "to any other issue."

He said the two men were "safe and well." (AP, Reuters)

TOUR: Sprucing Up for First Lady

Continued from Page 1

around, was eerily quiet during the Clinton visit. Residents of the town's mud houses had been pushed out of sight by a battalion of security forces. While a group of students and teachers met with Mrs. Clinton in the village square, most people were confined to distant rooftops or corralled behind police lines.

When a government official was asked about the absence of villagers, she replied that most were "napping." But few residents of any rural South Asian village would be caught napping as the American president's wife rolled into town in a black bulletproof Cadillac.

The Clintons also missed the adventure of driving one of Old Delhi's busiest roads, where hundreds of pedestrians, cars and trucks vie with cows, rickshaws and ox carts in a chaotic tangle of traffic. The street was deserted Tuesday except for the Clinton motorcade, which raced past intersections where cars, buses, rickshaws and pedestrians were backed up as far as the eye could see.

More Westerners Flee Burundi

300 Leave on Belgian Jet, Headed for Brussels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — More than 300 Westerners flew out of Bujumbura on Wednesday in a low-key evacuation of foreigners from a land wracked by ethnic violence.

The passengers, mainly Belgians, left on the same Brussels-bound Sabena plane that earlier brought in the UN human rights commissioner, José Ayala Lasso, for a two-day visit.

At least 200 Burundians were killed Friday in Tutsi-Hutu violence, prompting Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the United States to advise their nationals to leave the country.

About 200 mainly French residents of the Central African country left on Tuesday on a special French flight.

The French minister of cooperation, Bernard Debré, was continuing negotiations with the country's fragile coalition government in a bid to prevent Burundi from going the way of neighboring Rwanda, where more than half a million people died in Tutsi-Hutu clashes last year.

At a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Debré ruled out international intervention. In New York, United Nations officials and diplomats said that the major powers were not prepared to dispatch troops to Burundi.

They added that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali was proposing a resolution allow-

ing the eventual use of force, but that the 15 members of the UN Security Council were expected to agree on a declaration envisaging international action, but no use of troops.

British diplomats nevertheless evoked the possibility of transferring some of the 5,500 UN troops in Rwanda across the border, and in Brussels, the Belgian defense minister, Karel Pinxten, refused to rule out international intervention if the situation worsened.

Kathleen Krueger, the wife of the U.S. ambassador, said that she was glad to be leaving Burundi while gunfire was still distant.

Mrs. Krueger, who is pregnant, said: "The problem is the unpredictability of the violence. So far U.S. citizens have not been targets of violence. That could change this afternoon or tomorrow. Those of us with children and spouses are being prudent, I think, in leaving."

Mr. Ayala Lasso said earlier that he hoped his mission would help "establish a climate of confidence, of fraternity and of tolerance."

He declined to comment on the weekend violence, in which Tutsi gangs drove tens of thousands of the majority Hutus out of the city.

He was scheduled to meet with President Sylvestre Ntibunganya, Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, military commanders and the Organization of African Unity. (Reuters, AFP)

EU Promises Pretoria Favorable Trade Deal

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union plans to offer South Africa the possibility of a free-trade agreement to help underpin democracy and make the country a pole of stability for southern Africa, EU officials said Wednesday.

"South Africa deserves the best-possible arrangement we can offer for future relations," said João de Deus Pinheiro, the European commissioner in charge of relations with developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

The country could be turned into "an engine of growth and a factor of stability" for the southern half of the continent, he added.

The proposal falls short of Pretoria's ambition of gaining full entry to the Lomé convention, a preferential trade deal that the Union has with the developing countries. Lomé mem-

bership would provide immediate trade benefits — and jobs — that are essential to guaranteeing the country's young democracy, said Neil van Heerden, South Africa's ambassador to the Union.

"We are disappointed," he said. Still, he said it was positive that the EU was proposing an asymmetrical free-trade deal, with Europe opening its markets as much as five years before South Africa would lift all its trade barriers.

The Union is by far South Africa's biggest commercial partner, taking 40 percent of its exports and supplying more than half of its direct foreign investment. Pretoria ran a trade surplus of 3 billion European currency units (\$3.96 billion) with the Union in 1993.

But the sheer size of that relationship rules out full Lomé membership, Mr. Pinheiro said. South Africa's exports to the Union exceed 50 percent of all exports from the 70 Lomé partners.

DRUGS: New Weapon for Parents

Continued from Page 1

traces were discovered. Some experts pointed out that home-detection devices using urine tests and chemical sprays had not done much to curb teenage drug use, and that the newer, more sophisticated devices also might fail to do so.

The company's DrugAlert kit contains a moistened pad, called a swipe, which collects any drug traces when wiped across desktops, telephones, books, clothing or other items.

The kit is available, by mail order, from Barringer. (The address: Barringer Instruments, 219 South Street, New Providence, N.J. 07974).

At a demonstration, Barringer executives spilled and then brushed away cocaine from a desk that held a computer, a telephone, textbooks and a baseball trophy. A pad was wiped across these objects and then was fed into a television-sized ion mobility spectrometer, which reported the presence of the drug.

"Anyone who has been in contact with illegal narcotics will inadvertently acquire trace amounts of the narcotic," said Stan Binder, chairman and chief executive of the company, which sells the spectrometer, called an IonScan, to police departments and federal agencies.

Kenneth S. Wood, president and chief executive of the subsidiary Barringer Instruments

Inc., which makes the device, said the \$50,000 IonScan 400 vaporized the drug traces and clocked the speed of the molecules, which are different for each substance.

Barringer executives indicated that parents could take samples using the DrugAlert kit with or without their children's knowledge. A booklet sent with the kit warns parents that the drug traces may have come from their child's contact with friends. It welcomes them to repeat the test if they like.

HUSSEIN: King as Lobbyist

Continued from Page 1

\$275 million, \$50 million of it for this year, the rest to be forgiven next year.

The White House has blamed Congress for the problem, asserting that belt-tightening Republicans were willing to jeopardize Middle East peace to save a few million dollars.

"Jordan is doing its part," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher wrote in a letter last month to H. L. Callahan of Alabama, the chairman of the House subcommittee responsible for foreign aid. "We must do ours."

Congress has blamed the administration, asserting that it never pressed the issue aid for the Jordanian debt relief and that when it tried to pay off the debt this year, it never offered to make cuts in other programs in the process.

Some lawmakers were particularly incensed when the White House began lobbying hard for cancellation of the debt only after Mr. Rabin called the president to criticize the United States for not helping his neighbor more.

Nazi Collaborator Is Freed by Dutch

Reuters

GRONINGEN, Netherlands — A Nazi collaborator in World War II was released from jail Wednesday at the end of a commuted life sentence, the Dutch Justice Ministry said.

The collaborator, Jacob Luijckens, 75, who was deported from Canada in 1992, was sentenced in 1948 in his absence to life imprisonment for helping the Nazis capture members of the Resistance.

The sentence was shortened by a Dutch court last year after an appeal. The court took account of Mr. Luijckens's age, his professed change of heart and his good behavior.

MANDELA: Winnie's Power

Continued from Page 1

band's line of racial reconciliation, pro-business economics and gradual social uplift.

The case for taking her seriously rests on a simple calculation: that beneath the veneer of racial harmony lies an explosive charge of black resentment. The more time passes without blacks feeling that they are moving toward economic equality, the easier it will be for a populist like Mrs. Mandela to tap their anger.

She is a charismatic speaker, skillful at demonizing her opponents and portraying herself as a lonely champion of the downtrodden. She is a regular presence at the township funerals, protest marches and local rallies that other political celebrities are now too busy to attend. When 3,000 ANC delegates voted in January for the Congress's governing executive committee, Mrs. Mandela and two allied firebrands placed in the top five.

Kaizer Ntsumba, a black who is political editor of the country's largest newspaper, The Star, which is white-owned, contends that Mrs. Mandela is being silenced for attacking white privilege.

"Now, it is not popular to point these things out in this era of putative equality and bending over backwards to accommodate so-called white fears in order to perpetuate the myth of a newly found racial harmony in South Africa," Mr. Ntsumba wrote this week.

Mrs. Mandela is also an icon for many blacks elsewhere in Africa and in the West, including Americans, who are inclined to sympathize with her as one of apartheid's most valiant victims.

Those who take Mrs. Mandela less seriously say the black impatience on which populists hope to feed is greatly exaggerated. Polls show that blacks have abundant faith in Mr. Mandela and his program of compromise.

"Yes, our people want to identify themselves with people like Winnie Mandela who have suffered but have also triumphed, who are seen as fighters," said Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary-general of the ANC and a strong critic of Mrs. Mandela.

But as for representing a potent alternative force, he said in a recent interview: "No, no, she doesn't. Clearly not. There is a temptation in the ANC for people to want to be populist. But the traditions that have evolved in the ANC keep most people walking along the straight and narrow path of party policy."

Indeed, the African National Congress and its partners in the anti-apartheid movement quickly closed ranks Monday behind Mr. Mandela's decision to dismiss his wife as deputy minister of arts and culture.

While Mrs. Mandela's penchant for race-baiting makes her especially reviled by whites, Asians and mixed-race voters, she is not universally loved among blacks.

In the growing black middle class, to which most of the political leadership now belongs, Mrs. Mandela is regarded as a patron of the violence that, in many black townships, began as rebellion and deteriorated into crime and general disorder. Her neighbors in the Soweto neighborhood of Orlando still speak with fear and distaste of Mrs. Mandela's coterie of bodyguards that terrorized the neighborhood in the 1980s.

At times Mrs. Mandela's worst enemy is herself. She has a history of putting intimidating things in writing, as though she considered herself invulnerable. In one letter to a lover, leaked to a newspaper, she discussed embezzling money from the ANC.

Above all, critics say Mrs. Mandela's popularity will wane if people face a choice between her and her husband.

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Winnie's Port

Conventional wisdom says the Maxima QX doesn't exist

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Brain Manages Happiness, Sadness From Different Areas

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The essence of emotion — the rapture of happiness, the numbness of depression, the angst of anxiety — is as evanescent as a spring rainbow. It is hard enough for a poet to capture, let alone a neuroscientist.

Now brain researchers, in their own fashion, have begun to do so. A major finding emerging from the new research is that the brain does not have just a single emotional center, as has long been believed, but that different emotions involve different structures. Another is that the brains of men and women seem to generate certain emotions with different patterns of activity.

Fast imaging methods allow researchers to take snapshots of the brain in action. The snapshots are short enough that they roughly parallel the duration of an emotion, however fleeting.

They have resulted in a radical redrawing of the neurological map for emotion, showing regions of emotional activity both in and beyond the limbic system, a ring of structures around the brain stem, which for 50 years was considered the brain's emotional center.

One result of the remapping is that emotional opposites, like happiness and sadness, entail quite independent patterns of activity, according to a report in *The American Journal of Psychiatry*.

"It's because happiness and sadness involve separate brain areas that we can have bittersweet moments, like when a child is leaving home for college and you're sad, but happy, too," said Dr. Mark George, a psychiatrist and neurologist at the National

Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland, the lead author of the report.

When a woman feels sad, Dr. George discovered with a brain imaging method known as positron emission tomography, her brain shows increased activity in the structures of the limbic system, near the face, and more activity in the left prefrontal cortex than in the right.

When his 11 female subjects felt happy, the characteristic pattern was a decrease of activity in the regions of the cerebral cortex that are committed to thought and planning. These regions are in the temporal-parietal area of the cortex, located just over and a bit behind the ears, and the right prefrontal lobe, just behind the forehead.

"Those neocortical regions are used in complex planning — it's interesting these shut down in happiness," Dr. George said.

The cue for sadness was to ask the subjects to recall personal events in their lives, such as deaths and funerals, or to look at a picture of a sad face. For happiness, the cue was to remember joyous times such as births and weddings, or to look at happy faces.

In earlier research, Dr. George found that the neocortical areas become even less active when volunteers received injections of morphine or cocaine.

"There seems to be a continuum in brain activity in the same regions from transient happiness to ecstasy," he said.

Another key change was in the amygdala, a pair of almond-shaped structures in the limbic system. The amygdala area "activates during sadness," Dr. George said. But the structures change only slightly when a person is happy.

Such findings eventually may give psychiatrists new guides to treating mental illness. "The brain mechanisms of emotional change are perhaps the most central

question in psychiatry," said Dr. Robert Robinson, the chief of psychiatry at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics in Iowa City.

Many serious psychiatric disorders, such as depression and panic attacks, are extremes of ordinary emotion. Studies of anxiety, for instance, show that the brain regions that are most active while people are anxious are even more active during panic attacks. Locating the primary sites of various emotions represents a major step toward understanding what is going wrong when these sites become overactive.

The findings on sadness offer a new twist: Brain areas involved in ordinary sadness almost completely shut down when a person is clinically depressed.

"Sadness and depression seem to involve the same brain region, the left prefrontal cortex, in different ways," said Dr. George.

"It gets more active during ordinary sadness, but shuts down in people with clinical depression. Perhaps the left prefrontal cortex somehow burns itself out when sadness persists for several months."

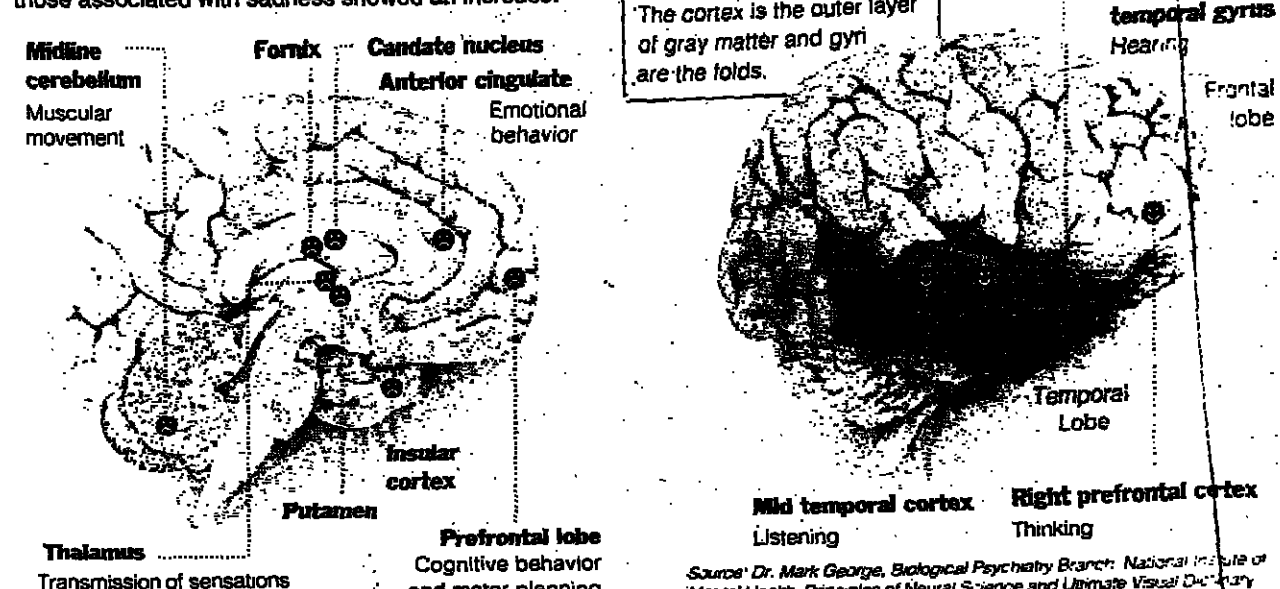
Many people with severe depression no longer feel sadness or any other emotion. "They're emotionally numb," said Dr. George.

He has also studied the locations of happiness and sadness in men. He has found that the processing of emotion is yet another aspect in which the brains of men and women apparently differ. "When they are sad, women activate the anterior limbic system much more than do men," said Dr. George.

"At the same time, women seem to experience a more profound sadness than do men. It makes me wonder if this might be related to why women have twice the risk of depression as do men."

Mapping the Brain: Let Your Mood Be Your Guide

The diagrams, which show the brain sliced down the middle and from the outside, show areas that researchers say are associated with happiness ● and sadness ○. The areas associated with happiness showed a decrease in activity and those associated with sadness showed an increase.



In a study still in progress, Dr. George is mapping anger and anxiety. "Other work on anxiety implicates the right temporal area of the cerebral cortex, and our findings seem to support that," Dr. George said.

For anger, a main area of increased activity appears to be the anterior septum, which is in the center of the brain.

"In cats, if you stimulate this area with an

electrode the cat lashes out in rage at anything nearby," said Dr. George.

Before imaging, neuroscientists' principal method of mapping the sites of emotions in the brain rested on analyzing what was missing in patients who had brain injuries or strokes. The technique is like drawing a diagram of a house's electrical wiring by pulling out the fuses one by one.

But the brain imaging technique is still far from perfect. PET scans require subjects to be injected with a mildly radioactive chemical and make images that are averaged from multiple readings instead of from a single scan. And a serious problem with the technique is that a patient must lie in a metal cylinder, an experience that has been likened to being trapped in a coffin.

Deciphering Dead Sea Scrolls: Scientists Turn to DNA Tests

By Philip J. Hiltz
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Deciphering the Dead Sea Scrolls, which began with great excitement after their discovery in the Judean desert 50 years ago, has diminished to a tedious, seemingly endless task.

With about 15 complete or nearly complete scrolls having been translated, the leftovers are a heap of perhaps 10,000 thumbnail-sized fragments, scraps of parchment from 800 other scrolls.

The edges of these bits are too decayed to allow them to be pieced together like a jigsaw puzzle. And the writing on them is limited to a few characters

per fragment, so they cannot be joined by meaning either.

The texts were written on the skins of animals such as goats, and even now, more than 2,000 years later, they retain enough DNA for scholars to apply the DNA-typing technique.

In the last six months, Dr. Scott R. Woodward of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, and his colleagues at Hebrew University in Jerusalem have proved that DNA can be extracted without harming the scrolls, allowing scientists to identify not only the species but the herd and individual animal the parchment came from.

This information, scholars hope, will resolve the relationship between one fragment and another.

"We have already taken DNA

from a little more than a dozen scroll fragments," Dr. Woodward said in a telephone interview from Jerusalem, "and we have been able to identify the animals. We are now moving on to get other information."

The inquiry began when Dr. Woodward was speaking at a conference in Egypt about extracting DNA from mummies. Dr. Joseph Zias of Rockefeller University approached him, asking if DNA could be extracted from parchment, since it is made from animal skin.

Dr. Hershel Shanks, editor of the journal *Biblical Archaeology Review*, said the possibility "is really marvelous," adding, "This is a jigsaw puzzle with 90 percent of the pieces missing, and we would be grateful for any new information at all."

The discovery of DNA and techniques for extracting and amplifying it from any living thing, if they are reasonably well preserved, has opened up a new stratum of information about the past to scientists and scholars.

The scrolls were originally found by a Bedouin boy climbing on the cliffs above the Dead Sea in 1947. Some, and possibly all, of the manuscripts were written by a Jewish sect, the Essenes, who lived nearby between about 200 B.C. and 100 A.D.

Dr. Woodward tested old scraps of leather to see if the DNA remained intact after tanning and aging had worked against the integrity of the long, thin DNA molecules.

He found it relatively easy to

draw out the genes, and as a bonus, discovered that contamination from human DNA posed little risk for researchers working with animal skin, because the DNA is so different.

The ability to identify specific animals and the herds they came from could tell modern scholars something about the relative locations of the herds, and their attendant scribes.

This may be a crucial piece of information in helping to determine whether the ancient Essene communities of the desert wrote all or only some of the scrolls — whether the works reflect the parochial habits and thought of a relatively isolated group of scribes or of scribes from different times and places, whose works were eventually collected at Qumran.

HISTORIANS believe that the animal hides used to make parchment would probably have been taken from any recent kills available when a scholar needed something to write on. Each animal's skin provided enough space for about three "pages," each the

size of a sheet of typewriter paper, for the scribes to write on. These contain about three columns of writing each, and were sewn together lengthwise with thread made of sinew, into rolls that might be as long as 33 feet.

This suggests that an individual animal's skin would likely have been used by the same scribe and possibly on adjacent pages of the same document. At the least, information about which animal, herd or species a fragment came from would help rule out connections between one scrap and another. Pieces from different animals and different herds are less likely to show up in the same scroll than pieces from the same animal.

Of great interest to Christian scholars are possible connections between the ideas and phrases of some of these documents and those of the New Testament, written 100 to 300 years later. No fragment is too insignificant, it seems.

For instance, one tiny piece of scroll appears to contain text similar to a line that appears in the Gospel of St. Mark. This would be the first possible direct link between the Essenes and the early Christians.



Dr. Scott R. Woodward is trying to match fragments.

Treating Underactive Thyroid

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Millions of people have thyroid glands that produce insufficient amounts of two hormones that affect virtually every organ of the body, from the heart and brain to the digestive tract and skin. Unfortunately, about half of those with underactive thyroids do not know they have a definable and treatable problem.

If the condition is diagnosed and properly treated, affected individuals can lead normal, active lives. But the millions who are unaware of their condition may be experiencing subtle and slowly worsening symptoms that are progressively debilitating but easily overlooked or mistaken for a host of other conditions, including the normal effects of aging or hypochondria. Among other things, untreated hypothyroidism, as an underactive thyroid is called, can raise the risk of heart disease by causing high blood pressure and elevated cholesterol levels.

Hypothyroidism is five to eight times as common in women as in men, and experts say that as many as one in 10 elderly women suffer from it. In younger women, untreated hypothyroidism can result in infertility, miscarriage or difficulty in carrying a pregnancy to term. In newborns, it is

the cause of a rare condition called cretinism, whose symptoms are stunted growth and mental retardation.

Thyroid hormones are perhaps best known for the control they exert over the rate of metabolism — how fast food is broken down and converted into chemical energy. Those with a slow metabolic rate — one consequence of a thyroid insufficiency — often complain that they gain weight merely from looking at food.

The most common cause of an underactive thyroid in older women is an inherited condition called Hashimoto's thyroiditis, an autoimmune disorder in which the body produces antibodies that attack and gradually deactivate the gland. Certain medications, including lithium and some asthma drugs, and radiation treatments for cancers that occur in the neck area can also result in a thyroid insufficiency.

ALTHOUGH a lack of dietary iodine was once a common cause (iodine is needed to produce the hormones), the use of iodized salt and a diet that includes iodine-rich foods has essentially eliminated this cause.

Hypothyroidism can also result from the treatment of hyperthyroidism, an overactive thyroid. Since the treatment often eventually knocks out the hormone-producing tissue, sooner or later those with hyperactive thyroids will become hypothy-

roid and need to take replacement hormones.

Are you feeling tired or lethargic? Are you having trouble remembering things or concentrating on tasks? Is your skin becoming dry and coarse? Is your hair thinning? Have you been depressed? Do you suffer from constipation? Are you gaining weight even though you seem to be eating less than usual? Are you becoming increasingly sensitive to the cold? Have your nails become brittle, your menstrual periods irregular, your voice hoarse?

Any or all of these symptoms could be a sign of hypothyroidism. There is now available a very simple and sensitive blood test — the TSH assay — for detecting abnormal thyroid activity long before symptoms are obvious. Adults, especially older women, would be wise to request a thyroid test periodically, for example, whenever undergoing a routine physical. Also strongly recommended is a thyroid test for newborn babies and for women with a history of infertility or miscarriage. Since thyroid problems tend to run in families, anyone with a family history of hypothyroidism should also be tested from time to time.

The treatment of hypothyroidism is simple, although it may take a few months to establish how much hormone each person needs. Basically, the therapy involves taking one pill a day of synthetic thyroxine.

IN BRIEF

Virus Linked to Skin Cancer

PARIS (AFP) — Kaposi's sarcoma, a skin cancer that particularly affects AIDS sufferers, is caused by a virus, separate teams of French and American researchers confirmed in the British medical journal *The Lancet*.

Using developed molecular biological techniques, the researchers observed particular DNA sequences in people affected by the sarcoma or the artificial immunodeficiency syndrome, or both.

The American team, led by Dr. Alvin Friedman-Kien of the University Medical Center in New York, discovered the sequences among 87 percent of people affected by "classic" Kaposi's sarcoma and 70 percent of those with the endemic variation. Of people suffering Kaposi's sarcoma and AIDS, 100 percent had the same DNA sequences, Dr. Friedman-Kien said.

The French study, led by Dr. Nicolas Dupin of the Tarnier Hospital in Paris, discovered sequences similar to those produced by the herpes virus among patients

suffering classic Kaposi's sarcoma and those suffering the sarcoma and AIDS.

The research reinforces the theory first put forward in December by a team of researchers from Columbia University that the illness is of viral origin and can be transmitted sexually.

Treatment for Melanoma

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A promising treatment for melanoma, the deadly form of skin cancer, appears to work by alerting the body's own immune defenses to stop the disease from spreading to the brain.

Melanoma can usually be cured with surgery if caught early, but it kills quickly if it spreads beyond the skin.

Two similar melanoma vaccines have been tested extensively, and several more are in earlier stages of development. Dr. Donald L. Morton of the John Wayne Cancer Institute in Santa Monica, California, said his vaccine appears to lengthen survival by inhibiting the spread of the disease to the brain.

He examined patients treated for advanced melanoma after surgery removed as much of the cancer as the could. The cancer spread to the brain in 3 percent of those getting the vaccine, compared with 59 percent of patients receiving their follow-up treatment.

Water Reservoirs on Mars?

LONDON (Reuters) — Large reservoirs of water may lurk under the surface of Mars, an American scientist reported on Thursday.

Thomas Donahue of the University of Michigan studied the gases in the thin atmosphere of Mars and found evidence that some of the planet's origin warm, wet atmosphere has survived in form of underground water supplies. He reported in the science journal *Nature* that it was the first evidence that Mars still had an active atmosphere with water cycling from liquid to gas.

WHICH WAY ARE THE MARKETS MOVING

THE EXPERTS DEBATE THE TRENDS AT THE DOLDER GRAND HOTEL
IN ZURICH ON MAY 17TH & 18TH - 1995

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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GLOBAL EQUITIES

MAY 17

WESTERN EUROPE

Alan J. Albert, Senior Managing Director, Merrill Lynch Asset Management, London
Talat Shakerchi, European Portfolio Manager, Old Mutual Portfolio Managers Limited, U.K.
Wolfgang Seiler, Chief Investment Officer, Bank in Liechtenstein Frankfurt Group, and Managing Director, BIL Asset Management, Frankfurt

EASTERN AND EMERGING EUROPE

Rory Landman, Director, Institutional Group, Baring Asset Management Limited, London
Jim Mellon, Managing Director, Regent Pacific Group Limited, Hong Kong

EUROPE PANEL DISCUSSION

THE EMERGING MARKETS: AN ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE
Marc Faber, Managing Director, Marc Faber Limited, Hong Kong

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Brian M. Storr, Managing Director, Continental Europe, Fidelity Investments, Luxembourg

U.S.A.

Walter Downey, President, Fidelity International Investment Advisers (U.S.) Inc., Boston
Mary Lisan, Managing Director, Global Investment Management, Bankers Trust Company, New York
Donald F. Pletcher, Jr., Senior Vice President, Investment, Massachusetts Financial Services, Boston

LATIN AMERICA

Peter Gruber, President, Globalinvest Management Corporation, California

AMERICAS PANEL DISCUSSION

JAPAN
Nicholas Knight, Head of Strategy and Deputy Managing Director, Nomura Research Institute Europe Ltd., London
Scott McGlashan, Director, Prudential plc, U.K.

ASIA-PACIFIC EMERGING MARKETS

Terence F. Mahony, Chief Investment Officer, Emerging Markets, HSBC Asset Management, Hong Kong
Stephen M. Swift, Head of Global Equities, Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited, London

ASIA PANEL DISCUSSION

CONFERENCE SPONSORS

GLOBAL FIXED INCOME,
CURRENCIES & COMMODITIES

MAY 18

FIXED INCOME AND CURRENCY SESSION

Norbert Walter, Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank Group, Frankfurt
Howard Flight, Joint Managing Director, Guinness Flight Global Asset Management Limited, London
Frederick H. Horton, Managing Director, Trust Company of the West, Los Angeles
Andrew Skirton, Managing Director and Head of Fixed Income, B.Z.W. Investment Management, London
Morgan Murphy, Head of Fixed Income Trading, Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., Zurich
William D. Dawson III, Executive Vice President, Federated Investors, Pittsburgh

EMERGING MARKET FIXED INCOME SESSION

Gary Kreps, Chief Investment Officer, Global Fixed Income, G. T. Capital Management, Inc., San Francisco
Mark R. Franklin, Managing Director, Salomon Brothers International Limited, London

FIXED INCOME AND CURRENCY PANEL DISCUSSION

EMERGING MARKETS: NEW CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
J. Mark Mohius, President, Trappleton Emerging Markets Fund, Inc., Singapore

PHYSICAL ASSET (COMMODITY) SESSION

Sonja Kohn, President, Eurovalour, New York
Rudolf G.C. Hendriks, Executive Director, Roldamco N.V., Rotterdam
John M. King, JME Broker and Hedging Advisor, Prudential-Barke (Futures) Limited, London

PHYSICAL ASSET PANEL DISCUSSION

CONFERENCE HOSTS



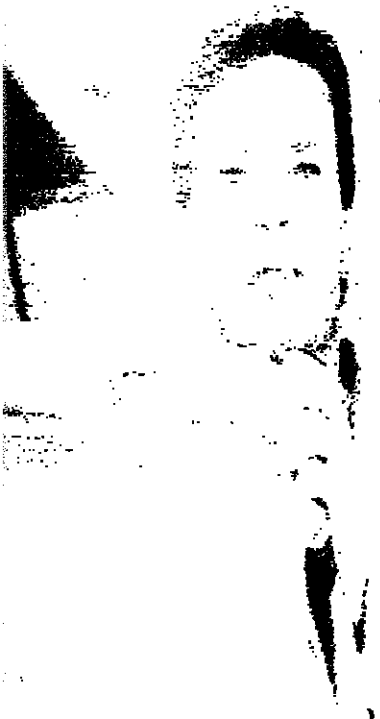
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OPTION 150

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DNA Tests



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The new Maxima QX



NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Latest Chg
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NEW
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All with as little hassle as possible. Transferring at any of the KLM and Northwest hubs - be it Amsterdam, Minneapolis, Detroit or Memphis - means you can be in and out of the airport in no time. More hubs, after all, translates into more and faster connections. Even our timetables match each other, so there is minimal waiting times for ongoing flights.

Blue plane, red ticket. And vice-versa.

Another result of our co-operation is code-sharing. This means you might fly with a red Northwest plane while holding a blue KLM ticket. Or vice-versa. In total, there are 120 daily code-shared flights. Whatever plane you fly, however, you still will enjoy the same high quality of service, in our jointly developed World Business Class.

MAIN USA DESTINATIONS FROM AMSTERDAM	
Route	Operated by
	KLM NW
ATLANTA	•
BOSTON	•
CHICAGO	•
DETROIT HUB	•
HOUSTON	•
LOS ANGELES	•
MEMPHIS HUB*	•
MINNEAPOLIS HUB	•
NEW YORK	•
SAN FRANCISCO	•
WASHINGTON	•

Code-sharing also ensures that your luggage is booked straight through to your final destination. And that boarding passes for all stages of your journey are issued at the initial check-in.

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BASF to Ride Chemicals Recovery

Earnings "improved" while sales in Jan-

Currency volatility, although not dramatic for BASF, remained a risk factor, especially since much BASF production was based in Europe, Mr. Strube said. "The weak lira and other European currencies will make competition in Europe more difficult," he added.

Mr. Sommer, whose appointment was widely expected, will oversee the privatization of Telekom, which is to be sold in stages by the government beginning next year.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

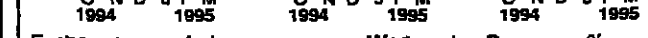
The London market reacted with skepticism to the acquisition, pushing Pearson shares down 10 pence, to 553 pence, but analysts said the acquisition price seemed fair.

Pearson said Grundy's established position in the global television industry and library assets would help Pearson develop its international interests. (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

The government in February 1994 sold a 33 percent stake in the bank in an initial public

INTERNATIONAL

Frankfurt	London	Paris
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Source: Telekurs International and Helical Tribune

Very briefly:

- Total SA said profit at the French state-controlled company rose 14 percent, to 3.39 billion francs in 1994.

• **Kölnische Rückversicherungs AG**, known as Cologne Re, said it expected its underwriting result to improve in 1994, but it still expects to post a loss for the year. The German insurer posted a loss of 143.7 million DM in 1993.

ONAL FUTURES

On Car Results

On Car Results

The carmaker had reported that net attributable profit had surged to 3.8 billion French francs (\$7.4 million) last year from 1.8 billion francs the year before. The company also increased its payout to 3.3 francs from 2 francs.

But analysts were not impressed by the results, particularly because profit from the company's car operations had fallen sharply.

One French broker says he revised his outlook for 1995 net profit to 3.5 billion francs from 4.6 billion francs, and he cut his 1996 forecast to 5.5 billion francs from 6.8 billion.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — The Royal Dutch (Shell) Group said it

The move will usher in a radical change in the way the group, which is also Europe's largest company, does business around the world. The focus will be on decentralization, with a small corporate center and specialized executive teams.

structure in place by 1996. "While our current organization and practices served us very well for many years, they were designed for a different era, for a different world," said Mr. Herkstroter.

McKinsey & Co. advised Shell on the cost-cutting moves. It has cost about \$600 million (\$965 million) a year to run dual world headquarters.

(Bloomberg Reuters)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches coethly by merging its brokerage A host of banks are lining up which is listed on the New York surance underwri

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Istituto Mobiliare Italiano SpA said Wednesday its net profit fell slightly last year as strong fee-based activities and limited trading for its own account helped it avoid the sharp drops in profit that have plagued other Italian banks.

"The bank was less exposed on its long-term bond portfolio than other Italian banks," said Anthony Mannara, an analyst at Milla & Co. "Plus it took action quickly to streamline in areas where operations were

costly, by merging its brokerage activities, for example."

IMI said 1994 net profit fell to 551 billion lire (\$324 million) from 560 billion lire. The bank said it would maintain its dividend at 400 lire

By contrast, net profit at Credito Italiano SpA fell 76 percent and the bank cut its dividend by more than half. Banco di Roma SpA said its profit tumbled more than 60 percent.

Analysts said poor results at many Italian banks cast doubt over a coming deluge of share offers and floatations.

A host of banks are lining up for cash. The savings bank Cariplo CRPL SpA seeking a listing this year, Gruppo Bancaria San Paolo SpA wants to sell off a majority stake in itself and the state is looking to complete the privatisation of IMI. Mediobanca is also looking for wanting fresh funds.

"We estimate issues worth about \$5 billion are trying to hit the market. That's going to be extremely difficult to sell," said Sasha Serafimovskii, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co.

which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as in Milan and London, said that under U.S. accounting rules, net profit rose to 631 billion lire

The government in February 1994 sold a 33 percent stake in the bank in an initial public offering.

IMT's results were aided by its activities in fund management, corporate finance and in-

insurance underwriting. These benefited from a series of state asset sales and corporate reorganizations in 1994.

have strong fee-based activities suffered poorly as the value of their bond portfolios tumbled. Portfolio losses were aggravated by reduced lending and from large write-downs on bad loans.

Banca Popolare di Milano SCRL announced a net loss of 388 billion lire, reversing a 6

billion-lira profit the year before.
(Bloomberg, Reuters)

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

High Low Close Crpe Point					High Low Close Crpe				
Financial									
3-YR TREASURY (CBOT)									
100,000 price and 1/16 of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	19,163				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	19,163				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	19,163				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	19,163				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	19,163				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	19,163				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	19,163				
Est. volume	58,400	70,295			45,597				
Tue's open int	19,240	25			45,597				
10-YR TREASURY (CBOT)									
100,000 price and 1/16 of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	99,999	75,000			79,340				
Tue's open int	254,836	651							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT)									
100 million - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
Hemp									
100 million - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
LONG GULF (CBOT)									
100,000 price and 1/16 of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIEFFE)									
100 million - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
10-YEAR FRANK FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATH)									
100 million - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIEFFE)									
100 million - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
EURODOLLS (CMER)									
10 million - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Aug 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Sep 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
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Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
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1 yen - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
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Oct 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
3-MONTH STERLING (LIEFFE)									
100 million - price of 100 per 100									
Jun 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Jul 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
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Nov 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Dec 95	102-34	102-34	102-34	00	226,771				
Est. volume	435,000	234,000			314,621				
Tue's open int	359,327	49,991							
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100 million - price of 100 per 100									
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Malaysia Cites Industrialization For Trade Gap

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's current-account deficit nearly doubled, to 11.6 billion ringgit (\$4.58 billion) in 1994, from 6.3 billion ringgit in 1993, the central bank said on Wednesday.

Bank Negara said the trade imbalance reflected the high import level of capital and intermediate goods required at Malaysia's stage of industrialization.

The growth in the deficit was lower than expected and analysts said the local stock market was likely to receive a short-term boost from the news. Some analysts had estimated the deficit would come in at between 15 billion and 17 billion ringgit.

The Kuala Lumpur composite index rose 22.95 points on Wednesday, closing at 987.71.

Bank Negara said it expected Malaysia's current-account deficit to widen to 13.79 billion ringgit in 1995 but to improve gradually after that, turning into a surplus by the end of the decade.

Noting that the increase in the broad measure of the trade deficit had "raised considerable concern," the bank said the imbalance had to be viewed within the context of Malaysia's growth process. It said that "the increase in imports in 1994 and those in the pipeline for 1995 are aimed at addressing infrastructure bottlenecks, expanding productive capacity and raising the potential output of the economy."

Traders had been watching Malaysia's trade deficit closely, amid speculation that a high figure might contribute to a devaluation of the local currency, as did the balance-of-payments crisis in Mexico earlier this year.

But Malaysia has reacted angrily to the suggestion, saying its foreign-exchange reserves were

big enough to prevent a devaluation. Analysts have added that Mexico's heavy imports were largely in consumer-oriented products that contributed nothing to future national output.

Ahmad Mohamad Doo, governor of Bank Negara, said Wednesday that the bank had stopped speculative foreign-exchange trading and was adopting a conservative approach to reserves management.

"The moment the minister told us to stop foreign-exchange trading we stopped," he said, referring to Anwar Ibrahim, the finance minister, who last year called for the central bank to refrain from risky speculation.

Last year, Bank Negara announced that it had lost 5.7 billion ringgit in foreign-exchange trading in 1993, after losing 9.3 billion ringgit in 1992.

But the country's foreign reserves fell in 1994 for the first time since 1988 — to 68.17 billion ringgit from 76.43 billion ringgit at the end of 1993. The bank said that was partly due to the outflow of short-term capital by international companies.

Malaysia's gross domestic product grew by 8.7 percent in 1994, higher than the 8.5 percent that was forecast, said Bank Negara. The bank also said that economic growth would accelerate to 8.9 percent in 1995, led by production from a new oil field.

The current-account deficit, which represented 6.6 percent of GDP, included a 3.7 billion ringgit surplus in merchandise trade and a 15.7 billion ringgit deficit in services trade.

Bank Negara said it was most concerned about the need to increase the productivity of the labor force in Malaysia.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Constructing a Pan-Asian Market

CSR Seeks to Produce Building Materials Abroad

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — With a large market share in Australia and a strong presence in the United States, CSR Ltd. is looking to Asia's building boom for major growth opportunities into the next century.

The Australia-based producer of building and construction materials and aluminum and sugar is undertaking an aggressive expansion program in East Asia. The aim is to avoid import barriers and to gain market share by becoming a local producer of building materials that are in demand in China, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. These materials include plasterboard, insulation, concrete pipes, aerated lightweight concrete blocks and timber products.

"As East Asian economic growth continues and the middle class expands, housing requirements are changing and becoming more Westernized," said Mark Cotton, an industrial analyst in the Sydney office of Prudential-Bache Securities (Australia) Ltd. "CSR wants to tap this market as well as the region's strong industrial, commercial building and infrastructure growth."

The company recently bought a 50 percent stake in Corinthian Industries Ltd., a door manufacturer based in Kuala Lumpur, with plants in Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore — for 35 million Australian dollars (\$25.5 million).

By agreeing to invest 45 million dollars, CSR also bought the right to a 75 percent share in a concrete and quarrying joint venture to be established in the industrial city of Tianjin, in Northern China. Its partner is the government-controlled Tianjin Building Materials Supply General Corp.

The company's largest Asian investment so far is in an integrated timber operation, in the Hunan province in southern China, that will cut and replant trees from state softwood plantations and mill them to produce timber and fiberboard. CSR will spend about 100 million dollars for a 70 percent share of the project, which is scheduled to start production in early 1997.

"We are well on the way to our target of having 600 million dollars invested in the

region by the end of 1996," said Geoffrey V. Kells, CSR's managing director.

That would raise the company's Asian assets to around 10 percent of the total by 1997, from not much more than 1 percent now.

Around 30 percent of CSR's assets of 6.6 billion dollars in March 1994 were in the United States, and most of the rest in Australia. Two-thirds of the assets were in building materials.

Mr. Kells said the company's preferred method of expansion in Asia was through

The aim is to avoid import barriers by becoming a local producer of key building materials in Asia.

joint ventures with local partners, sometimes in new projects and sometimes in existing operations that could be upgraded and expanded if necessary.

"While joint-venture partners can make life complicated, we depend on them for local knowledge about sales, marketing, government policies and regulations," he said. "In some cases, our partners are also major potential customers."

CSR is the largest building and construction-materials company in Australia, as well as the country's largest timber business and sugar company. It also has substantial bauxite mining, alumina refining and aluminum smelting interests.

In the six-month period ended September 30, CSR reported a 30 percent increase in net profit, to 225 million dollars, on sales of 3.1 billion dollars.

In July, the company was rated by Fortune magazine as the world's eighth-most-profitable building-and-construction-materials company. Its shares closed at 4.35 dollars, down two cents, in Sydney on Wednesday.

CSR was founded in Sydney in 1855 as the Colonial Sugar Refinery and began making building materials in 1936.

With strong market shares in nearly all major sectors of Australia's building and construction-materials industry, the company has had to look overseas for expan-

sion because there are few opportunities left in Australia that would not attract the attention of antitrust authorities.

"CSR has grown too big for a country with a population of only 17 million," said Mr. Cotton. "There is little room for it to expand in Australia, with the exception of timber."

Mr. Kells said CSR was "focusing growth on our timber, North American and Asian businesses while maintaining leadership in our Australian operations."

John North, an analyst at JB Were & Son in Melbourne, said CSR's "strong free-cash flow and low financial gearing should allow it to expand strongly over the foreseeable future."

After a badly judged diversification into energy resources in Australia, CSR sold those assets for a big loss, using the proceeds of about two billion dollars to expand in America in the late 1980s.

The company's acquisitions of Rinker Materials Corp., American Aggregates Corp. and Hydro Conduit Corp. have made it one of the top suppliers of materials to the U.S. construction industry.

Fabian Babich, a building materials analyst in the Sydney office of Barclays de Zoete Wedd Australia, said that CSR had worked hard to cut costs, raise productivity and add value to its businesses in both the United States and Australia.

"The U.S. market, which is very competitive, has not yet generated good profits for CSR, but I believe it will," he said.

Mr. Babich also said CSR had a head start on its international rivals, though not on its two main Australian competitors, Boral Ltd. and Pioneer International Ltd. "In many cases," he said, "the Australians are the first, or among the first, producers of new building products in Asia."

Mr. Kells said he expected the company to earn an 11 percent rate of return on funds invested in the United States in the financial year ending March 31, 1996, up from about 9 percent in the 1994-95 financial year.

Mr. Kells said that CSR aimed to be earning rates of return from its Asian investments in the 1997-98 financial year "of the same order of magnitude" as it currently earned in Australia — around 14 percent for building and construction materials and 12 percent for timber.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2400	20000
9000	2300	19000
8000	2200	18000
7000	2100	17000
6000	2000	16000
5000	1900	15000
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Exchange Index	Wednesday Prev. Close	Wednesday Prev. Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Nikkei 225
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Sydney	All Ordinaries	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	
Bangkok	SET	
Seoul	Composite Index	
Taipei	Stock Market Index	
Mumbai	PSE	
Jakarta	Composite Index	
Wellington	NZSE-40	
Bombay	Sensitive Index	
		% Change
		1.08
		+0.86
		-0.35
		-1.32
		+2.38
		+1.50
		-1.21
		+2.26
		+0.67
		+0.09
		-0.73

Source: Reuters

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- The Hong Kong Futures Exchange is set to start trading individual stock futures with the launch on Friday of futures in HSBC Holdings PLC and Hongkong Telecommunications Ltd.
- Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., a subsidiary of HSBC Holdings PLC, said it would move the bulk of its data-processing operations to southern China, partly to cut costs.
- Beijing will for the first time allow some unprofitable state companies in the city to go bankrupt this year, the Xinhua news agency said.
- South Korea formally applied for full membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- Samsung Motors Inc., a unit of the Samsung group that will manufacture cars, said it would start production in 1998 with an annual capacity of 250,000 vehicles, rising to 500,000 by 2000.
- PT Bimantara Citra, the holding company run by one of President Suharto's sons, will offer 20 percent of its shares to the public later this year, according to local press reports.
- Nissan Motor Co. and Japan Telecom Co. said they would form a venture to provide mobile telephone service in northeastern Japan.
- Taiwan's Economics Ministry will impose ceilings for investment in China in a bid to curb a growing capital outflow to the mainland, economic officials said.
- Walt Disney Co. launched its first overseas pay channel, which is based in Taiwan and will provide a variety of animation and movie programs.

Reuters, AFP, AP, Bloomberg

Busch Talks To Tsingtao About Stake

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Anheuser-Busch Cos. confirmed Wednesday that it was holding talks with Tsingtao Brewery Co., the state-controlled Chinese beer maker, aimed at increasing its 5 percent stake in the company and finalizing an agreement to build a brewery in China.

The U.S. brewing giant has owned the Tsingtao stake for almost two years and has been talking with the company for most of that time about developing a joint-venture brewery, analysts said.

A Tsingtao executive who insisted on anonymity said negotiations had entered a concrete stage late last year. He said both companies were interested in building a new factory to produce Tsingtao beer and that Anheuser-Busch could provide finance and expertise, especially to improve the packaging of Tsingtao beer.

Last July, Tsingtao said the two companies had already chosen a site for the factory but that talks had gotten bogged down by "internal disputes."

The two companies have said they planned to invest about 2 billion yuan (\$238 million) in the new brewery, which would have an initial annual production capacity of 200,000 tons of beer.

For Tsingtao, a new facility of that size would almost double its annual production capacity. The company's market share in China is only about 2.3 percent.

After rising in early trading in Hong Kong, Tsingtao shares fell to close at 4.07 Hong Kong dollars (\$2 U.S. cents), down 40 cents, on news of the talks.

Cost-Cutting and PC Sales Spur IBM Japan's Net

The Associated Press

TOKYO — IBM Japan Ltd. said Wednesday that it returned to profitability in 1994, increasing its sales of personal computers and workstations as well as cutting costs.

The company reported a group net profit of 13.2 billion yen (\$147.5 million) in 1994, after a loss of 23.5 billion yen in 1993 — its first loss ever.

The results were good news for the company's American parent, International Business Machines Corp. The Japanese subsidiary has long been one of

Big Blue's most important sources of profits.

But IBM Japan has been included by many of the same problems as its parent, such as the worldwide shift from large mainframe computers to smaller, less-expensive types, and the need to slash operating costs to remain competitive.

The company said revenue rose 2 percent in 1994, to 1.27 trillion yen, from 1.24 trillion yen in 1993.

"This shows that they've successfully turned things around," said David Kellar, an

analyst with IDC Japan, a market-research firm.

The consolidated figures included the results of two major subsidiaries, IBM Japan General Business Co. and IBM Japan Services Business Co., which were spun off as part of the company's move into software products and services.

Those two categories accounted for 57 percent of IBM Japan's revenue in 1994, up from less than half in 1992.

"They're now making a higher proportion of their revenues from software and services than

any other computer company here," Mr. Kellar said. IBM Japan posted its profit despite a special 49.5 billion yen restructuring charge.

While avoiding the mass layoffs of its parent, the company reduced its labor force during the year by 1,424 employees, to 21,792 workers, through attrition and early-retirement plans, following a nearly 2,000-worker decline in 1993.

IBM Japan shipped 342,000 personal computers in 1994, a 102 percent increase over the previous year, according to

IDC Japan. That gave it a 10.1 percent Japanese market share. The company's domestic revenue rose 5.3 percent to 950.8 billion yen, while exports fell 3.5 percent to 322.9 billion yen.

IBM Japan's exports are mainly parts — sold to other IBM operations around the world and sold in dollars.

The plunge in the value of the dollar against the yen has made those parts less competitive, analysts said. As a result, IBM shifted production of hard disks and optical disks away from Japan to Thailand and Malaysia, respectively, during the year.

Hong Kong Retail Torpor Thwarts Virgin's Plans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Britain's Virgin Group PLC said Wednesday that it would suspend a plan with Wheelock & Co. aimed at bringing the Virgin Megastore chain of music and entertainment stores to Hong Kong. Virgin cited poor retail conditions in the territory for the move.

"There has been a marked decline in the retail market and conditions have failed to improve," said Mike Inman, Virgin's retail managing director. "The Hong Kong music market is relatively small and the additional competition introduced during the last 12 months is disproportionate to market growth."

Two major music and entertainment-store chains — HMV and Tower Records — have recently opened up shops in the territory.

Virgin and Wheelock, the Hong Kong-based conglomerate, have created an equal partnership called Virgin Megastores (Hong Kong). The companies said in November that their first retail store would open in Hong Kong's Tsim Sha Tsui tourist district by early 1995.

Virgin said Wednesday that the partnership would continue to explore the Asia-Pacific region for further opportunities

and that it would reconsider Hong Kong when retail conditions looked more auspicious.

Faced with soaring shop rents and only modest growth — or even declining sales — many retailers in the territory have faced a squeeze on profit margins. Virgin's decision came as a blow to Wheelock, analysts said, which has sought to forge a series of strategic alliances with major international consumer-goods companies.

Mr. Branson's airline, Virgin Atlantic Airways, launched a London-to-Hong Kong service a year ago in a move the company said was intended to help build brand recognition for the Virgin name ahead of the opening of the retail stores. Last week, Mr. Branson was in Hong Kong to promote Virgin Cola, his rival product to Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola.

Virgin Megastores sell a wide range of tapes, compact disks and other music products, as well as games, interactive media, videos and books.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Land Spurs Dairy Farm

Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd., the retailing unit of Jardine Matheson Ltd., said Wednesday that its profit increased 15 percent in 1994, all thanks to one Hong Kong property sale. Agence France Presse reported from Hong Kong.

With pretax operating profit-

little changed at \$269.6 million, Dairy Farm's profit growth was attributed to an exceptional item of \$41.5 million from the sale of a factory site in Hong Kong by its joint venture with Switzerland's Nestlé SA. The company reported its results in U.S. dollars.

Dairy Farm said it made \$227 million after taxes last

year, compared with \$198 million in 1993. Per share earnings rose to 12.5 cents from 11.2 cents.

Simon Keswick, the company's chairman, said that operating profit for 1995 was likely to be lower than in 1994.

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Journal of Management Studies, 37(6), 809–826.

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AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs;
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SPORTS

In Game 5, Jordan Hits His Stride, and 55 Points

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Forget that talk about Michael Jordan needing eight or nine games to be what he once was.

In his fifth game back from retirement, Jordan scored 55 points Tuesday night during the Chicago Bulls' 113-111 victory over the New York Knicks.

It was the most points a player has scored in the NBA this season and the most scored against the Knicks in the present Madison Square Garden, a place where Jordan has tortured the Knicks many times in years past.

"I didn't feel tense," he said. "I felt very relaxed. A lot of times I come in here and wanted to do so well and get a little too enthusiastic. I came in and had low expectations and had a pretty good game."

By the end of three quarters, he had 49 points, and it was only when the desperate Knicks put two men on him in the fourth quarter that his pace

lagged. And when the double-team prevented him from shooting at game's end, Jordan passed the ball to Bill Wennington, who stuffed it in for the victory with 3.1 seconds left.

In an atmosphere as hyped as a playoff game, the two teams expected to meet each other in the first round went down to the last seconds. Jordan scored his 54th and 55th points on a 12-footer with 25.8 seconds to go, giving the Bulls a 111-109 lead.

After John Starks tied the score with two free throws, Jordan, facing Starks and Pat Ewing on a double-team, threaded a pass to Wennington under the basket.

"I'm a very aggressive guy," Jordan said. "My first initiative is to score. I'd be lying if I said I came out to pass the ball — I came out to score. I was going to make them stop me from scoring, and they did."

After a timeout, Starks fell down at midcourt when taking the inbound pass with Jordan guarding him. He was called for

a backcourt violation that cost the Knicks their last chance.

It was an unfortunate but fitting end for Starks, who could only watch all game as Jordan hoisted perfect jumpers over his outstretched hands.

"I tried to throw everything I had at him," Starks said. "It was a matter of time before he played one of those games like you just weren't there."

Three days after scoring 32 points against the Hawks, Jordan really took off, making 21 of 37 shots from the field and 10 of 11 free throws in 39 minutes for the 34th 50-point game of his career. He started off hot and stayed that way until the fourth quarter, in which he scored six points after starting the period 0-for-4.

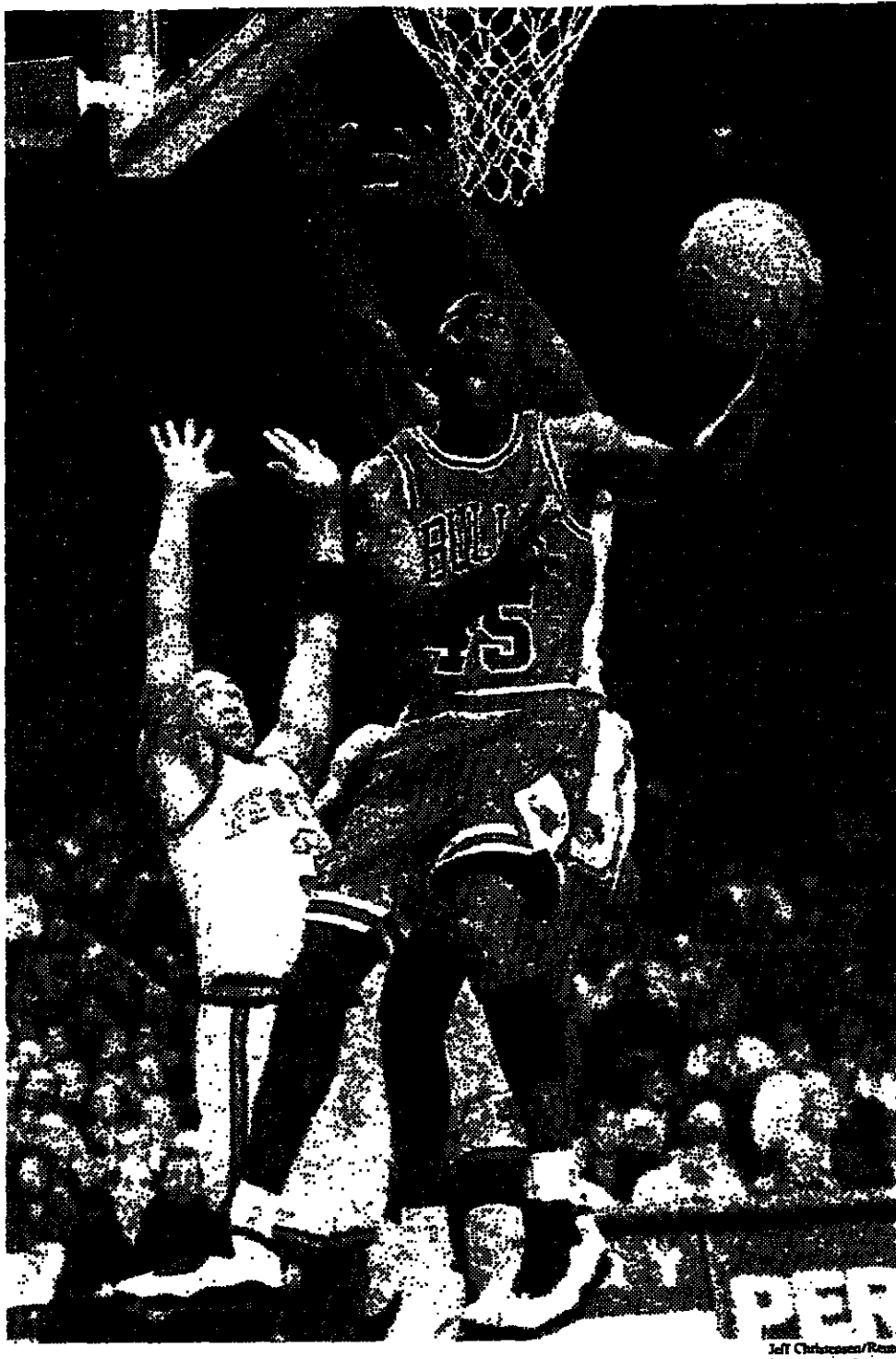
Jordan, averaging 30.8 points in his comeback, said he has thought it would be longer before he regained his form. But, he said, "I guess it took four games."

The game was the hottest ticket in New York since the final game of the Stanley Cup hockey finals last year. Seats were said to be selling for as much as \$1,500.

Fans carrying posters, some welcoming back a Knicks forward, Anthony Mason, playing his first game at the Garden since a five-game suspension. But there were plenty of No. 45 Jordan jerseys in the crowd, too, and Jordan drew gasp after gasp once he began raining down jumpers.

His 55-point game came five years to the day after he scored a career-high 69 against Cleveland on March 28, 1990.

The previous high game in the NBA this season was 53 points by Willie Burton of Philadelphia on Dec. 13 against Miami.



Michael Jordan went backdoor for two points as the Knicks' John Starks surrendered.

Players Vote to End Strike if Injunction

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The major league baseball players voted Wednesday to end their 7½-month strike if a federal judge issues an injunction restoring salary arbitration and free agent bidding.

U.S. District Judge Sonia Sotomayor has scheduled a hearing Friday on the National Labor Relations Board's petition for a preliminary injunction. There has been no indication when she will rule.

If players end the strike, owners may lock them out. But even hardline owners don't know if they can get the required 21 votes from among the 28 teams, and management officials, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said they doubted the owners would lock out the regular players.

The resolution was passed by the union's executive committee, and the players do not need to vote on it. No vote totals were announced.

The vote by the executive committee came as the union prepared a response to the owners' latest offer.

"We expect to make a response probably tomorrow," said the head of the union, Donald Fehr, who met with the acting commissioner, Bud Selig, for 90 minutes Tuesday. Added the No. 2 union official, Gene Orza: "We're going to make an unconditional offer to return to work, based on the conditions restored by the injunction."

With the season scheduled to start in four days with replacement players, it appeared that a final decision to begin play wouldn't be made until the weekend.

Selig has said whether opening day could be pushed back, but some teams — just in case

— began planning for an extra three weeks of spring training.

Management's new proposal offered to keep the system of salary arbitration and free agency that was in effect during the expired collective bargaining agreement.

Fehr didn't promise the players will make a counterproposal, but left the impression they would.

The owners have scheduled a vote for Thursday about the use of replacement players during the regular season. Also, the American League president, Gene Budig, met with Selig, the owner of the Milwaukee Brewers. "While neither would say much about their conversation, they apparently discussed the league's strategy for dealing with Baltimore Orioles' owner, Peter Angelos, who refuses to field a team of replacements."

The league has threatened to take severe action against Angelos if he doesn't relent, but is shying from a potential legal battle and plans to announce a comparatively mild course of action late this week, sources close to the situation said.

Sources say the league probably will have the Orioles forfeit their replacement games. Or it could make the team's schedule inactive, which initially would make forfeits unnecessary and could result in the league postponing the games by approximately two weeks.

Management sources said that if the owners and players could reach a settlement even as late as Sunday, the owners would postpone opening day by as much as three weeks and avoid the use of replacements during the season. Selig refused to address that issue, but reiterated that the owners planned to open the regular season as scheduled Sunday night. (AP, WP)

Cocaine Did Not Kill Lewis, Review Finds

The Associated Press
BOSTON — Reggie Lewis did not die as a result of cocaine use, according to an official review of the Boston Celtic star's autopsy. But the authorities stopped short of saying Lewis did not use drugs.

"The purpose of the review was to establish the cause of death, not to establish whether Reggie Lewis ever used cocaine," the Massachusetts public safety secretary, Kathleen M. O'Toole, said Tuesday.

Lewis died July 27, 1993, after he collapsed while shooting baskets. Recent reports have questioned whether drug use weakened his heart, contrary to the public finding of the medical examiner.

Doctors who reviewed the case concluded that the Celtics' captain did not die as a result of cocaine use, according to a summary of their findings disclosed by the state's chief medical examiner, Dr. Richard Evans.

"Reggie Lewis' death was not caused by cocaine ingestion, nor was the damage to the heart at all typical of that known to be caused by cocaine usage," Evans said.

He said Lewis died when several different problems caused his heart to beat irregularly, the same finding that was on his death certificate. But Evans gave three other medical conditions leading to the defect. In addition to the adenovirus listed prominently on the death certificate, the other conditions included cardiac hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart.

"There's only so much space on the death certificate," Evans said when asked why adenovirus, a virus that causes the com-

mon cold, originally was given as the principal reason that Lewis' heart was flawed. The other causes were included less conspicuously.

Officials said there were no plans to change the death certificate.

"If you view the things listed on the death certificate in totality, that will give you the best idea of why he died that we will ever have," Evans said.

The authorities declined to say whether there was evidence that Lewis ever used cocaine, and his widow has declined to let her release the autopsy report. Such documents are not considered public record under Massachusetts law.

Evans said all five consulting physicians in the case plus three medical laboratories concurred in their belief that drugs were not involved in Lewis' death. No additional tests were done. The consultants reread information gathered during the first autopsy.

The investigation was begun March 9, after The Wall Street Journal reported that the Celtics' financial and public relations concerns prevented doctors from fully investigating whether cocaine use contributed to Lewis' death.

The stolen banner bearing Lewis' retired number is back in Boston Garden, after the police discovered it in the bedroom of a 16-year-old boy in nearby Melrose, Massachusetts.

Garden officials had set up a telephone tip line and promised a \$5,000 reward. A caller reported that a student at Melrose High School had bragged about stealing the banner.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	22	18	.556	0
New York	22	18	.556	0
Boston	22	18	.556	0
Atlanta	22	18	.556	0
New Jersey	22	18	.556	0
Philadelphia	22	18	.556	0
Washington	22	18	.556	0

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Indiana	22	18	.556	0
Charlotte	22	18	.556	0
Cleveland	22	18	.556	0
Chicago	22	18	.556	0
Albany	22	18	.556	0
Memphis	22	18	.556	0
Detroit	22	18	.556	0

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	22	18	.556	0
San Antonio	22	18	.556	0
Houston	22	18	.556	0
Phoenix	22	18	.556	0
Dallas	22	18	.556	0
Minnesota	22	18	.556	0

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	22	18	.556	0
Seattle	22	18	.556	0
Los Angeles	22	18	.556	0
Golden State	22	18	.556	0
LA Clippers	22	18	.556	0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Game	Score
Orlando 81, New York 75	
Boston 95, Atlanta 82	
New Jersey 95, Philadelphia 82	
Washington 95, Indiana 82	
Charlotte 95, Cleveland 82	
Chicago 95, Albany 82	
Memphis 95, Detroit 82	
Indiana 95, Charlotte 82	
Cleveland 95, Chicago 82	
Albany 95, Memphis 82	
Detroit 95, Indiana 82	
Utah 95, San Antonio 82	
Houston 95, Phoenix 82	
Phoenix 95, Dallas 82	
Dallas 95, Minnesota 82	
Portland 95, Seattle 82	
Seattle 95, Los Angeles 82	
Los Angeles 95, Golden State 82	
Golden State 95, LA Clippers 82	

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	17	11	4	.583	0
Washington	17	11	4	.583	0
New York	17	11	4	.583	0
Buffalo	17	11	4	.583	0
NY Rangers	17	11	4	.583	0
Pittsburgh	17	11	4	.583	0
Montreal	17	11	4	.583	0
Ottawa	17	11	4	.583	0

Northwest Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Quebec	17	11	4	.583	0
Pittsburgh	17	11	4	.583	0
Boston	17	11	4	.583	0
Buffalo	17	11	4	.583	0
NY Rangers	17	11	4	.583	0
Pittsburgh	17	11	4	.583	0
Montreal	17	11	4	.583	0
Ottawa	17	11	4	.583	0

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
St. Louis	17	11	4	.583	0
Chicago	17	11	4	.583	0
St. Louis	17	11	4	.583	0
Chicago	17	11	4	.583	0
St. Louis	17	11	4	.583	0
Chicago	17	11	4	.583	0
St. Louis	17	11	4	.583	0
Chicago	17	11	4	.583	0

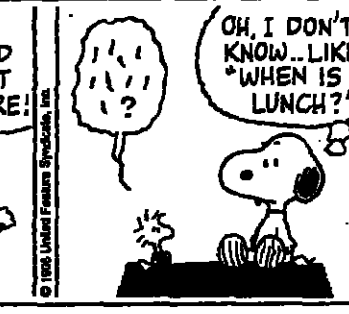
Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Calgary	17	11	4	.583	0
Los Angeles	17	11	4	.583	0
Edmonton	17	11	4	.583	0
San Jose	17	11	4	.583	0

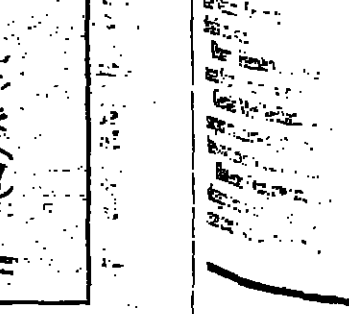
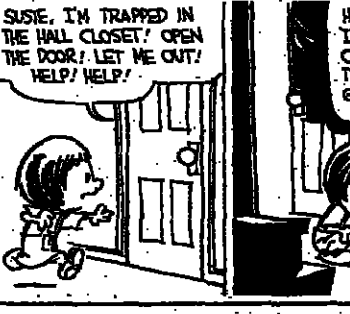
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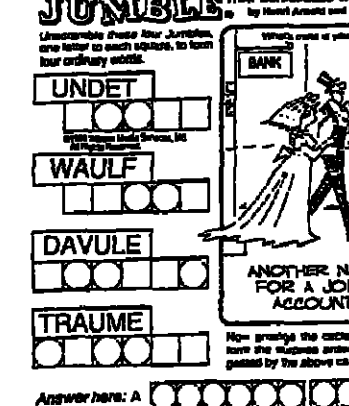
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CALVIN AND HOBBS



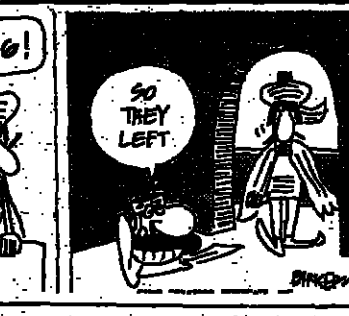
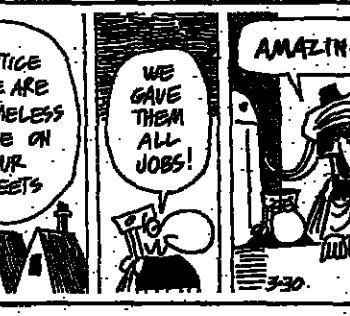
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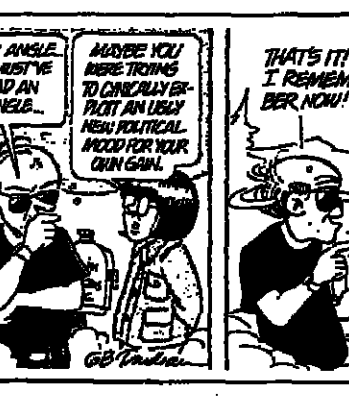
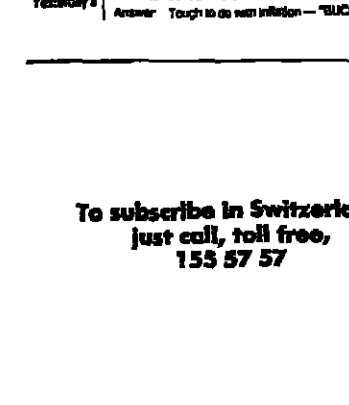
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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995

PAGE 21

Conner Wins,
The Bile RisesoneAustralia Defeats
NZL-39 for Big Edge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — The battle for the last spot in the defender finals in the America's Cup will apparently be fought out on land as well as on the Pacific Ocean.

At issue is the manner in which Dennis Conner was allowed to replace the damaged keel on Stars & Stripes.

The yacht was rolled out of the repair shed 3½ hours before race time Tuesday and convincingly won a crucial semifinal race against Mighty Mary of the America's syndicate.

In another important match, John Bertrand's oneAustralia came from behind on the first leg and beat Chris Dickson's NZL-39 by 1:43 to take a two-point lead in the race for the spot opposite Team New Zealand in the Louis Vuitton Cup finals for challengers.

The victory was especially crucial because of Team New Zealand's decision later in the day not to sail its last three races in order to concentrate on its two-boat testing program.

Team New Zealand, which eliminated Nippon by a lopsided margin of 3-45, was to finish the current flight of races when it sailed Black Magic 1 against oneAustralia on Wednesday.

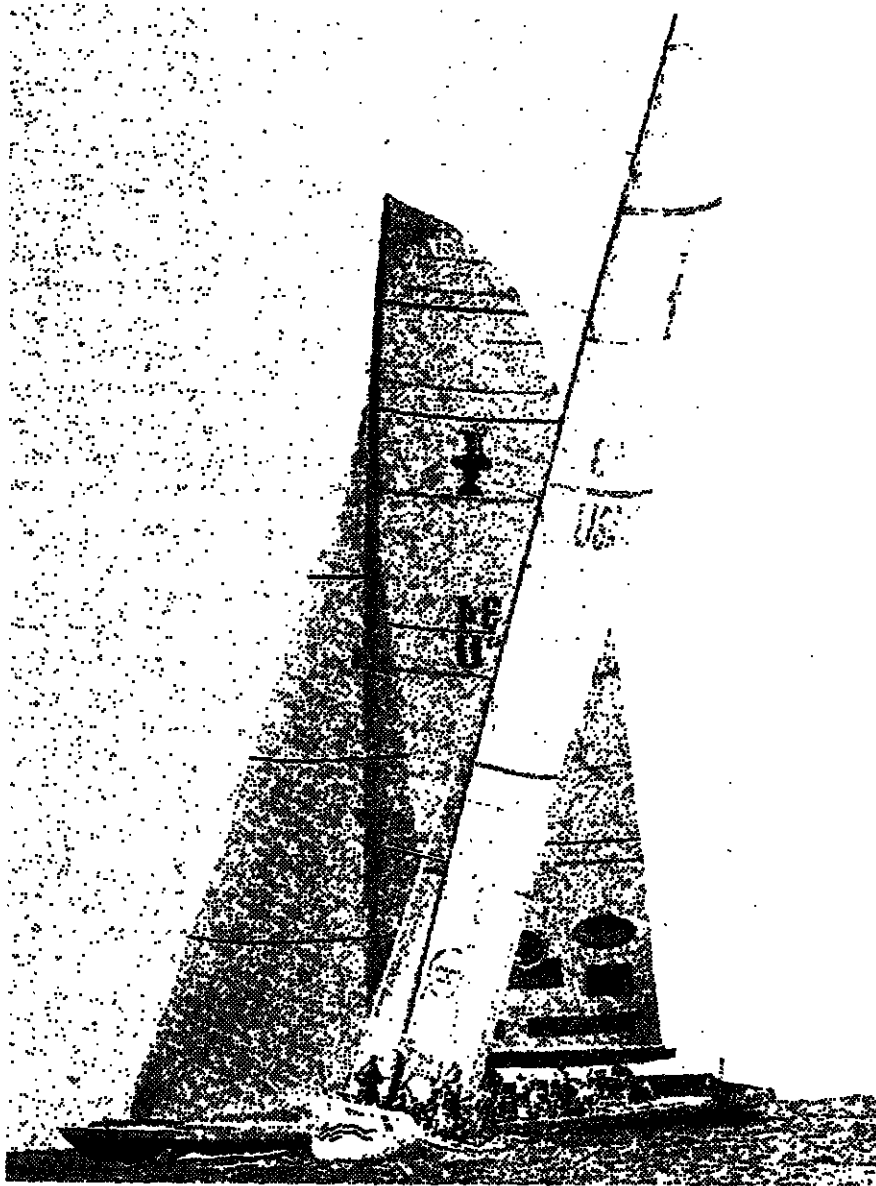
Each of the other semifinalists will then gain one point by sailing around the course alone on the day they're scheduled to face Team New Zealand during the final flight of races. Because oneAustralia holds the tiebreaker advantage over NZL-39, it could clinch a finals spot by Friday.

America's filed a protest over the jurisdiction of the San Diego Yacht Club's defense committee to allow Conner to make the keel change in mid-round. A hearing was scheduled before an international jury, but was postponed while the defense committee met with America's officials.

America's also claimed that the replacement keel was not similar to the damaged keel, which was one of the conditions under which Conner could make the change.

"Our understanding is that the defense committee asked the international jury not to hear our protest, which means that we then essentially have no recourse at all," said the America's spokesman Will Robinson. "I find that ludicrous."

The defense committee issued a statement late Tuesday night confirming that it had not authorized the international jury to hear such disputes. It offered no further comment, other than that it would continue to address the dispute.



Stars & Stripes (rear) forged a 55-second lead up the first leg and won by 1:31.

"I don't think it's very surprising that they're protesting us," said the Stars & Stripes helmsman, Paul Cayard. "It's pretty much what you'd expect."

"We went to the authorities we thought we should go to, we got permission from those authorities, and we complied with their orders."

Stars & Stripes took a 3-2 lead over Mighty Mary in the battle to join Young America in the Citizen Cup final for defenders.

The victory followed round-the-clock repairs required after Stars & Stripes took on water because of keel and hull damage and had to drop out of its race with Kevin Mahaney's Young America on Sunday.

Sailing with a keel it had retired weeks

ago, Stars & Stripes played the first wind shift to its advantage and led on all six legs of the 18.55-mile course to win by 1 minute, 31 seconds.

The yacht had been re-launched at 9 A.M. Tuesday. The navigator, Jim Brady, said repairs "were still going on in the race" by a crewman who would work below deck when he wasn't needed above.

"We were fortunate to be able to pull off a victory in two races — one, making it to the starting line and two, across the finish line," Brady said.

Stars & Stripes has three more races to go and Mighty Mary has two, and only one against each other. If Stars & Stripes wins that one, on Friday, the boat formerly crewed by only by women is out. (AP, WP)

France Survives for Tie in Israel

The Associated Press

France and Israel played to a scoreless tie in their European Championship qualifying match Wednesday in Tel Aviv.

Israel had a chance to pull out a second straight last-minute victory against the French when Haim Revivo fed Tottenham striker Ronny Rosenthal deep with seconds left to play. But goalie Bernard Lama rushed out to meet Rosenthal and blocked his shot.

Israel had been tied with Romania at the top of Group 1, slipped back to second with nine points but remained unbeaten after victories over Poland and Azerbaijan and ties with Slovakia, Romania and now France.

France has not conceded a goal in five games, but tied four of them and is third with 7 points.

The Israelis came out strong, Ronen Harazi feeding Revivo in the box for a good chance in the fourth minute of play. Despite end-to-end action throughout the first half, neither Lama nor Israeli goalie Bonnie Ginsburg came close to giving up a goal.

The French, led by the imposing Marcel Desailly, dominated the second half.

"We can be proud," said Israeli defender Alon Harazi. "We stood as equals against the French, proving Israeli soccer has advanced a level."

In a reflection of the importance attached to the game, Parliament cut short its deliberations and Cabinet ministers postponed a meeting to enable officials to attend the game.

Romania 2, Poland 1: With its victory in Bucharest, Romania held onto its Group 1 lead.

After a first half filled with attacks by the Romanians, the Poles opened the scoring in the 42nd minute with a penalty shot by Andrzej Juskowiak after a foul by defender Daniel Prodan.

Three minutes later, in a superb counterattack, George Hagi made a backward pass to Florin Raducioiu, who slid a sharp-angled left-footed shot past several players and Polish goalkeeper Jozsef Wondol.

Hagi's corner to Barcelona's Raducioiu in the 55th minute led to a collision between Wondol and Raducioiu in the goalmouth. The ball trickled out of the goalie's hands, putting Romania into the lead.

Slovakia 4, Azerbaijan 1: The home team won the Group 1 match with Dusan Tittel dealing 13,000 freezing fans in Kosice by scoring in the 33d and 40th minutes.

Spain 1, Belgium 1: A first-half goal by Julien Guerrero gave the Spanish a tie in Group 2, in which they have a big lead with 13 points.

Guerrero chipped in a ball from four meters in the 24th minute off a crossing pass from Jose Emilio Amavisca.

Belgium, which has just five points and has virtually given up hope of advancing, got a goal moments later from Marc Degryse, who took a perfect through pass then moved in alone, scoring into an empty net after pulling Spanish goalie Andoni Zubizarreta out of position.

Spain dominated the second half, as it did the first, although it seemed content with the draw.

Cyprus 1, Denmark 1: The defending champions continued to misfire and the host Cypriots, who have won only two European qualifiers in their history, nearly got a victory when they hit the bar in the second half of their Group 2 match.

But in the end they were delighted with the draw that left them tied in points with Macedonia and Denmark.

Michael Schonberg put the Danes ahead only two minutes into the match, but the expected rout never materialized and Marius Agathopoulos's 45th-minute goal was the equalizer.

Hungary 2, Switzerland 2:

Group 3 leader Switzerland rallied with Nestor Subiat scoring on a leaping header in the 74th minute in Budapest, then gaining the tie in the 85th minute when he put in a rebound off the right post.

Hungary's Jozsef Kiprich had opened the scoring with a two-meter shot into the upper left corner in the 50th minute. And in the 72d minute, Bela Illes ran circles around several Swiss defenders to fire in the second goal from 12 meters.

But the Hungarians now have not won a European qualifier on home turf since 1987.

Turkey 2, Sweden 1: A 75th minute goal by midfielder Seren Asik upset the visiting Swedes in a Group 3 match.

Sweden held a 1-0 halftime lead after defender Patrik Andersson scored a penalty goal in the 22d minute. But in the 64th minute, striker Emre Asik shot the ball into the Swedish net from close range and midfielder Seren Asik made it 2-1 in the 75th minute with a shot from slightly farther out.

It was the first soccer match in 44 years between Sweden and Turkey.

Italy 2, Ukraine 0: First-half goals by Attilio Lombardo and Gianfranco Zola gave visiting Italy its third victory in five games and kept it in second place, behind Croatia, in Group 4.

Lombardo scored in the 11th minute, although Ukrainian goalie Dmytro Tymoshchyk nearly stopped his powerful shot from eight meters. But the ball slowly rolled into the net.



Nicolas Duedec (front) and Ishak Zohar were tied up as France and Israel during their 0-0 draw in Tel Aviv.

Zola got his goal in the 37th minute, after a defensive letdown by the home team. A Lithuanian 0, Croatia 0: Croatia settled for a draw in its match in Vilnius.

Slovenia 3, Estonia 0: Vlatko Zahovic scored the first goal and assisted on Primoz Gliha's second as host Slovenia won its Group 4 match.

The Slovenes went on the offensive from the start, forcing Estonia's goalie, Mart Poom, to make at least six saves on shots from striker Zahovic and Gliha.

Klinsmann Beats Georgia, 2-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Germany, with its captain, Jürgen Klinsmann, scoring in the 24th and 45th minutes, defeated Georgia, 2-0, in a European Championship qualifying match Wednesday in Tbilisi.

The contest in their capital was billed by soccer-fervent Georgians as "the match of the century." The Dynamo stadium's 80,000 seats were sold out, with one occupied by President Eduard Shevardnadze.

Klinsmann, the striker who plays for the English club Tottenham, opened the scoring by outjumping his marker to head home a corner by Mario Basler. Then, seconds before halftime, Klinsmann latched on to a pass from Helko Herrlich in the penalty area and slid the ball into the right-hand corner of the net.

Germany and Bulgaria are tied for the Group 7 lead with 12 points each.

Bulgaria 3, Wales 1: Bulgaria, playing at home, won its match three months after trashing Wales by the same score in Cardiff.

The Bulgarians seized control of the midfield from the first minute on and launched a series of vigorous attacks, orchestrated by Europe's best soccer player for 1994, Hristo Stoichkov.

Krasimir Balakov opened the scoring in the 37th minute with a strong kick from 16 meters into the upper right corner of the goal.

For 25 minutes in the second half the Bulgarians controlled the action, but they failed to score until the 70th minute, when Lyuboslav Penev in the penalty area turned the ball with his chest into the net after a pass from Emil Kostadinov.

It was again Valencia's star striker, Penev, who pushed the lead to 3-0 in the 82d minute with a header from five meters centered by Tsanko Tsvetanov.

Norway 2, Luxembourg 0: Oyvind Leonhardsen scored one goal and assisted on the other as visiting Norway remained atop Group 5.

Facing tougher than expected resistance from the Grand Duchy's parttimers, Leonhard-

sen opened the score in the 35th minute and ensured victory 12 minutes from time, setting up substitute Gunnar Aase for his first international goal.

Netherlands 4, Malta 0: The Dutch took advantage of weary opponents to score three goals late in the Group 5 match in Rotterdam.

It took the Dutch 38 minutes and a dozen attempts to find a crack in the 10-man Maltese defense. But Clarence Seedorf, Ajax's 18-year-old midfielder, opened the scoring with a powerful shot from 25 meters that crashed against the underside of the bar on its way into the net. It was his second goal in just three international appearances.

The Netherlands is second in its group with 11 points and a 14-1 goal difference.

Czechoslovakia 4, Belarus 2: Patrik Berger scored twice as the home team easily won the Group 5 match in Prague.

Miroslav Kucera opened the scoring in the fifth minute off a free kick and Berger added another goal off a pass from Martin Frydek in the 18th.

After Sergei Gerasimets cut the Czech lead in half off a penalty a minute before halftime, Berger restored the two-goal advantage in the 63d.

The Czechs now have eight points.

Ireland 1, Northern Ireland 1: Iain Dowie scored Northern Ireland's first goal in Dublin to give his team the Group 6 tie.

Dowie's goal, which followed a defensive blunder by Paul McGrath, was also the first goal allowed by Ireland in four games in the qualifying tournament. Niall Quinn had scored in the 47th minute for Ireland.

Northern Ireland had been thrashed, 4-0, in Belfast in November. It still has only an outside chance of qualifying for next year's finals in England, while Ireland is an overwhelming favorite to advance.

With Dowie as its only striker, Northern Ireland picked the midfield and seemed content to play for a scoreless draw until Ireland took the lead. Even

then, the Manchester City player's equalizer was one of the few offensive threats mounted by the visitors.

It came after McGrath misheaded the ball just inside his own half. Northern Ireland's Keith Gillespie seized on the chance, raced down the right, and provided a perfect cross for the unmarked Dowie to head the ball into the net.

Austria 5, Latvia 0: Andreas Herzog, returning to the international scene after an absence of nine months, and Toni Polster each scored twice in the Group 6 qualifier in Salzburg.

Herzog, who was dropped following differences with the team's manager, Herbert Prohaska, opened the scoring in the 18th minute with a hard left-foot shot from the edge of the penalty area.

Albania 3, Moldova 0: Two goals by Sokol Kushta and one by Salator Kacaj in the Group 7 match gave Albania its first non-friendly victory in nearly three years.

Albania had not won a competitive international since beating visiting Lithuania, 1-0, on June 3, 1992, in a World Cup qualifier.

Russia 0, Scotland 0: The Scots defended stoutly and rode their luck to a tie in the Group 8 match in Moscow.

Veteran goalkeeper Jim Leighton made two standout saves and the Russians missed a simple chance.

Finland, which did not play, leads the group with 12 points; Finland 9 and Scotland 4, while Russian remained fourth with 5. Only two teams qualify for the 1996 finals in England.

Finland 2, San Marino 0: Goals by Jari Litmanen in the 45th minute and Antti Summala in the 67th gave the visiting Finns their Group 8 victory. (Reuters, AP)

SIDELINES

Seles Prosecutor Seeks Prison Term

HAMBURG (AP) — The state prosecutor called Wednesday for a 33-month jail sentence for Günther Parche, the man who stabbed tennis star Monica Seles in the back two years ago.

But the prosecutor, Rolf Rosenkranz, said in his closing argument of the retrial that he had decided not to seek a sentence for the charge of attempted murder, as requested by Seles's lawyers, but for dangerous wounding.

"It's my opinion that an attempted murder cannot be proven," Rosenkranz said. "From the previous life of the accused, there is nothing to show that he was aggressive."

For the Record

Max Mosley, FIA's president, said the appeals hearing into the fuel disqualifications of Brazilian Grand Prix winner Michael Schumacher of the Benetton-Renault team and runner-up David Coulthard of the Williams-Renault team would be held in Paris on April 13, four days after the Argentine Grand Prix. (IH77)

Keith Jackson, the five-time Pro Bowl tight end, was traded by the Miami Dolphins to the Green Bay Packers for an undisclosed draft choice. (AP)

Darryl Henley, a star cornerback for the Los Angeles Rams, and four others were convicted of cocaine trafficking. (Reuters)

Gerald McClellan, who underwent brain surgery after a WBC super middleweight bout in London on Feb. 25, is breathing on his own and occasionally opens his eyes and moves his arms. (AP)

Hakeem Olajuwon, the Houston Rockets' star center, has been diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia and primary hypothyroidism and told to not play at least two games. (Reuters)

Tyson to Issue Statement;
King: 'I Won't Be Involved'

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Mike Tyson, his future the subject of much speculation, is to break his silence, sort of, Thursday.

Cynthia Case, a spokeswoman for Gund Arena, said the former heavyweight champion had contacted the arena Tuesday and "told us he is going to read a statement and walk off. There will absolutely be no Q and A."

The promoter Don King, asked earlier about a news conference, said: "I don't know. I won't be involved. If there is a Mike Tyson news conference I have not been informed yet."

King made his remarks during a telephone hookup to a Los Angeles news conference promoting an April 8 fight card in Las Vegas involving a WBC heavyweight title defense by Oliver McCall against Larry Holmes.

Asked about a reported split with Tyson, King said: "There's no comment to make on that. We'll deal with that in time."

A spokesman for King, Mike Marley, said in Los Angeles that the promoter for Tyson "still is Don King. We are planning a major press conference, and when the details are put together we will let everybody know."

Tyson remained in seclusion at his 66-acre estate in Southington in northeast Ohio. It was reported in some newspapers that King had been told to leave Tyson's residence Saturday. Marley said King "was there and did what he had to do. I don't want to make any other comment about that."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Architectural spaces
5 Still
8 Computer language

DOWN

- 14 Result of a bite, maybe
15 Complete
16 Proteins
17 Line
18 Not as fresh

ACROSS

- 20 Ready
21 First name in soprano
22 See 18-Down
23 Covet
24 Corrodes, with "away"

DOWN

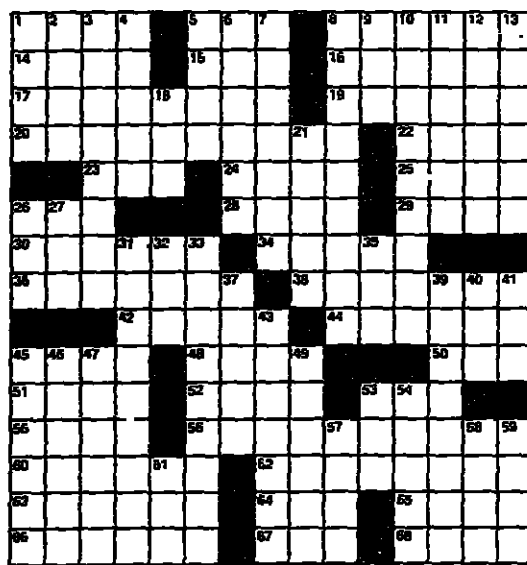
- 25 Devil
26 Shipwreck site
27 Helper: Abbr.
28 Southfork locale
29 Act like a baby
30 Light song
31 Shopping aid
32 Pushers' chasers
33 Clad like Claudius
34 Ralied
35 Football Hall-of-Famer Graham

ACROSS

- 36 This yr.'s grade
37 Vocalist Home
38 Carol
39 Bar aboil
40 Oriental servant
41 Gardener's forte
42 Pax
43 Delegated, as powers
44 Alfonso's queen
45 Ending with insist or persist
46 Infrequently
47 Maritime
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DOWN

- 49 Works the waterfront
50 Plays at high volume
51 Distance
52 Cloisonné requirement
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54 It's two before
55 Trice
56 University sports org.
57 Distance mechanism?
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Solution to Puzzle of March 29

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ART BUCHWALD

Ah, Sweet Revenge

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Leola Starling of Ribrock, Tennessee, had a serious telephone problem. But unlike most people she did something about it.

The brand-new \$10 million Ribrock Plaza Motel opened nearby and had acquired almost the same telephone number as Leola.

From the moment the motel opened, Starling was besieged by calls — not for her. Since she had had the same phone number for years, she felt that she had a case to persuade the motel management to change its number.

Naturally, the management refused — claiming that it could not change its stationery.

The phone company was not helpful, either. A number was a number, and just because a customer was getting someone else's calls 24 hours a day didn't make it responsible. After her pleas fell on deaf ears, Starling decided to take matters into her own hands.

At 9 o'clock the phone rang. Someone from Memphis was calling the motel and asked for a room for the following Tuesday. Starling said, "No problem. How many nights?"

A few hours later Dallas, Texas, checked in. A secretary

wanted a suite with two bedrooms for a week.

Emboldened, Starling said the Presidential Suite on the 10th floor was available for \$600 a night. The secretary said that she would take it and asked if the motel wanted a deposit.

"No, that won't be necessary," Starling said. "We trust you."

The next day was a busy one for Starling. In the morning she booked an electric appliance manufacturers' convention for Memorial Day weekend, a college prom and a reunion of the 82d Airborne veterans from World War II.

She turned on her answering machine during lunchtime so that she could watch the O.J. Simpson trial, but her biggest challenge came in the afternoon when a mother called to book the ballroom for her daughter's wedding in June.

Starling assured the woman that it would be no problem and asked if she would be providing the flowers or did she want the hotel to take care of it. The mother said that she would prefer the hotel to handle the floral arrangements. Then the question of valet parking came up. Once again Starling was helpful. "There's no charge for valet parking, but we always recommend that the client tip the drivers."

In a few months the Ribrock was a disaster area. People kept showing up for weddings, bar mitzvahs and Sweet 16 parties and were all told that there were no such events.

Starling had her final revenge when she read in the local newspaper that the motel might go bankrupt. Her phone rang, and an executive from Marriott said, "We're prepared to offer you \$200,000 for the motel."

Starling replied, "We'll take it, but only if you change the telephone number."

New Paris Library: Visionary or Outdated?

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

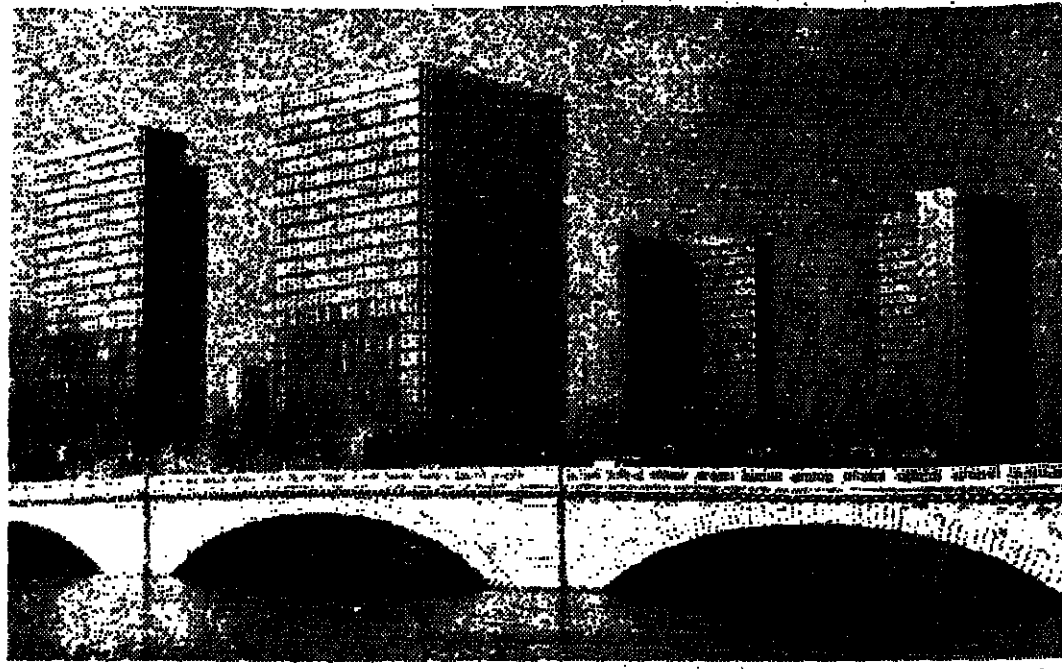
PARIS — When President François Mitterrand inaugurates the new Bibliothèque Nationale de France on Thursday, the ceremonies will mark the completion of the last, grandest and costliest of the monumental buildings he has commissioned in Paris with monarchic style during his 14 years in office.

Often mocked as pharaonic or Ozymandian, the library — like the pyramids or the gigantic stone head in Shelley's poem — seems to be a building that is both wonderful in its way and also strangely out of its time. Rising alongside the Seine, its four towers, which are shaped like open books, have already become a familiar Parisian landmark, particularly at night when the warmly lit towers resemble skyscraper-sized bookshelves. (Actually, this visual reference is an illusion created by the wooden panels that had to be installed midway in the project when critics warned that light and heat would destroy printed books. This alteration caused a big cost overrun, but it preserved the architect's conceit: the giant stacks, like urban grain elevators, release books to the readers via five miles (eight kilometers) of computer-controlled delivery belts that take books to any of 150 separate points.)

No expense was spared on completing the crash contract ensuring that the building in eastern Paris, with its acres of floor space, was finished before a new president could alter the project. The construction involves deceptively lavish use of simple-seeming materials: steel and raw concrete, glass and wood. Ostensibly plebeian, these materials have been brought to exquisite finishes with engineering artistry that turns industrial design to jewelry. Some techniques had to be invented (and patented), including the resilient weave for the thick red carpet designed to stay clean and never twist underfoot in the long, long reading rooms and even longer corridors. Two-story hangings of steel chain mail function like one-way glass, enabling librarians to see the reading rooms from their offices without creating a distraction with their own lights.

The two main reading rooms, each the size of two football fields, are enclosed by untinted glass that provides a luscious view of the library's private forest, including 126 tall pines that are 50 years old. Transplanting these fully grown trees cost \$7 million for the garden that is meant never to be walked in, only to be looked at.

Inside, wood has been used extensively to humanize the spaces, in places carved by lasers to get lacework surfaces for the acoustics. Rare exotic woods will change colors with age — in effect, forming a mosaic over time, another presidential touch. (Mitterrand, fascinated by the notion of time, frequently cites Martin Luther saying: "Even if I knew I was going to die tomorrow, I would still plant a tree.")



France's Très Grande Bibliothèque, with its four towers shaped like open books.

The main auditorium — which rests on huge steel springs that absorb vibrations from outside traffic, including the new high-speed subway under construction next door — is paneled like an 18th-century music room. Wood is also used lavishly outside, notably for planting in the nearly 60 steps that surround the building on three sides.

The completed library, with the private forest enclosed at its core, turns out to be a giant, secular cloister in the city. The library's architect, Dominique Perrault, 42, says his concept is far from finished and can only be judged over time. The library, he says, was built as "an empty space in an empty space" — meaning that the building needs to be filled, then the neighborhood needs to be filled in around it. It will take two years for the books (12 million coming from other national libraries) and people to arrive. After its inaugural program, including two days for public visits, it will close until 1997 to be furnished. More time will be needed for the urban development. The recession caused planners to shelve the shops and housing that were supposed to come to the library's edge, creating a dense urban setting for the towered haven of quiet.

With its price tag approaching \$2 billion, it is the most extravagant homage ever to the printed page. But in an increasingly electronic age, will its vast reading rooms ever be filled with scholars poring over the backlog of tomes? Will they wait for the printed version without reading it on line at home?

Momentarily, there is a lull in the controversy that has surrounded the Très Grande Bibliothèque, known as the TGB, a sarcastic illusion to the TGV, France's successful bullet train. Announcing it after his re-election in 1988, Mitterrand consciously carved it as a modern wonder of the world. None of his earlier palaces of culture — the Opéra Bastille, the Grande Arche, the Louvre pyramid — came as close to Mitterrand's own passion as the library. One of France's most avid readers, Mitterrand, whose character seems stamped with the ambitions of a Balzac character, devours books at 80 and still stuns visitors by reciting passages he read years ago.

The tough test of time involves readers. There are public reading rooms, an innovation in French reference libraries, but French people have never developed the habit of using public libraries. Jean Favier, the library's head, counts on students to fill the reading rooms. But few students have needs requiring the elaborate facilities of the TGB.

If customers do crowd in, the ultimate test involves the computers intended to manage the system. The last time France attempted such a big electronic project, it wreaked havoc on the nation's air traffic, including the TGV. If the computers get the same care that was lavished on the tactile furnishings, the TGB could confound its critics and become a page of glory. The operating costs will be suitably colossal, reportedly 1.3 billion francs (about \$260 million) a year, one-tenth of the government's cultural budget.

PEOPLE

Roberts and Lovett
Call Whole Thing Off

Julia Roberts and Lyle Lovett are calling the whole thing off. After 21 months of marriage, the Hollywood actress and the country/pop music star have agreed to a separation. "We remain close and in great support of one another," Roberts, 27, and Lovett, 37, said in a statement released by a publicist.

Since the saturation coverage of the royal wedding in Seville, the Spanish press has not printed a word or photograph or furnished a second of television coverage about the whereabouts of the honeymoon of the 31-year-old Princess Elena de Borbón and her husband, banker Jaime de Marichalar. Why? "No one knows where they are," said Clara Isabel de Bustos of the daily ABC.

Dame Barbara Cartland, 93, says she plans to sell her jewelry collection and stick to false gems. "I'm on TV all day, every day, and so it is much better for me to have this, which I don't have to worry about," she said, pointing to a fake diamond, during a visit to Sotheby's.

Hoping to climb on the mammoth wave of book sales following Pope John Paul II around these days, Times Books is publishing an instant book on the pope's new Encyclical Letter on moral conduct. Doubleday is getting ready to issue mass-market editions of the first official Roman Catholic Catechism to be published since the Council of Trent edition in 1566. And a new biography of the Pope by Tad Szulc is due out next month.

The Mississippi childhood home that inspired the Pulitzer Prize-winning author Eudora Welty is now a literary retreat. Governor Kirk Fordice has signed a bill creating the Eudora Welty Writers' Center.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



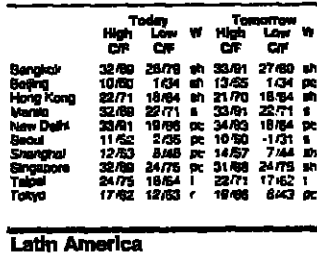
North America
Rain will soak the Gulf Coast and, late in the weekend, will make a move toward the mid-Atlantic states. New York City will have generally dry weather, but Toronto and Chicago will have some rain or drizzle showers over the weekend. Dry weather will prevail on the West Coast.

Europe
A few showers will move from England into Germany and the Netherlands while dry weather settles across France, Italy and northern Spain. Southern sections of Spain and Portugal will get some rain. The southern Norway coast will also have rain, while snow blankets the Norwegian mountains.

Asia
Snow or flurries along with cold winds can be expected in northernmost Japan, but the rest of Japan and Korea will have dry, moderately cool weather through the weekend. Beijing and Shanghai will turn rather chilly, while Hong Kong is mild with a few showers.

Africa
Legend: s=sunny, bc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, dr=drizzle, rain, sn=snow, an=arctic, h=high, w=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995

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WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth	Min.	Max.	Res.	Open	Close	Comments
Andorra	55	50	55	Open	Open	29/3	Resort 80% open, strong winds
Les Trois Vallées	35	100	100	Open	Open	29/3	Strong winds causing problems
Austria	90	250	250	Open	Open	29/3	Many lifts on weather-hold
Ischgl	40	150	150	Open	Open	29/3	51% lifts open, powdery snow
Kitzbühel	5	100	100	Open	Open	29/3	29/30 lifts open, 90cm at base
Meyrhofen	55	150	150	Open	Open	29/3	Most lifts open, poor visibility
Obergurgl	90	480	480	Open	Open	29/3	All top lifts on weather-hold
St. Anton	70	325	325	Open	Open	29/3	All 26 lifts and all 200 runs open
Canada	70	325	325	Open	Open	29/3	All 26 lifts and all 200 runs open
Whistler	70	325	325	Open	Open	29/3	All 26 lifts and all 200 runs open
France	220	480	480	Open	Open	29/3	Great snow but visibility very poor
Alpe d'Huez	180	450	450	Open	Open	29/3	High lifts on hold, great snow
Les Arches	330	420	420	Open	Open	29/3	15/41 lifts open due to high winds
Chamonix	80	635	635	Open	Open	29/3	Prospects excellent when clear
Courmayeur	150	350	350	Open	Open	29/3	Fabulous snow conditions
Les Deux Alpes	120	400	400	Open	Open	29/3	Only lower lifts open due
Megeve	75	340	340	Open	Open	29/3	Most lifts open, fresh, great skiing
Méribel	110	360	360	Open	Open	29/3	Top lifts closed by wind
La Plagne	240	440	440	Open	Open	29/3	60/112 lifts open, excellent snow
Serre Chevalier	25	230	230	Open	Open	29/3	56/12 lifts open due to high winds
Tignes	230	300	300	Open	Open	29/3	Many higher runs windblown
Val d'Isère	190	400	400	Open	Open	29/3	Great snow but poor visibility
Val Thorens	210	390	390	Open	Open	29/3	Tricky conditions with fair light
Germany	20	410	410	Open	Open	29/3	24/38 lifts, open please good
Garmisch	20	320	320	Open	Open	29/3	Fresh on mid and upper runs
Oberstdorf	20	320	320	Open	Open	29/3	Fresh on mid and upper runs
Italy	30	70	70	Open	Open	29/3	29/57 lifts open, fresh snow
Alta Badia	30	70	70	Open	Open	29/3	29/57 lifts open, fresh snow

Resort	Depth	Min.	Max.	Res.	Open	Close	Comments
Cervinia	100	400	400	Open	Open	29/3	Snowfall and high winds
Cortina	5	90	90	Open	Open	29/3	29/40 lifts, best on upper runs
Courmayeur	70	310	310	Open	Open	29/3	20/33 lifts open, fresh snow, good
Salève	25	120	120	Open	Open	29/3	70/78 lifts open, new powder
Val Senales	40	150	150	Open	Open	29/3	All 10 lifts, good snow but windy
Norway	130	190	190	Open	Open	29/3	All 18 lifts, good skiing, cold wind
Gallo	130	190	190	Open	Open	29/3	All 18 lifts, good skiing, cold wind
Spain	85	135	135	Open	Open	29/3	All lifts and pistes open
Bequeña	85	135	135	Open	Open	29/3	All lifts and pistes open
Switzerland	115	180	180	Open	Open	29/3	Most lifts open, great powder
Arosa	120	340	340	Open	Open	29/3	30/49 lifts open, high winds
Crans Montana	700	235	235	Open	Open	29/3	Lifts closed progressively
Davos	15	280	280	Open	Open	29/3	7/12 lifts open, stormy weather
Grindelwald	80	235	235	Open	Open	29/3	Top lifts on weather-hold
Ischgl	130	290	290	Open	Open	29/3	Superb snow but wind problems
Matterhorn	70	280	280	Open	Open	29/3	High lifts closed by wind
Verbier	60	190	190	Open	Open	29/3	5/23 lifts open due to winds
Wengen	100	380	380	Open	Open	29/3	Heavy snowfall and high winds
Zermatt	100	380	380	Open	Open	29/3	Heavy snowfall and high winds
U.S.	220	225	225	Open	Open	29/3	All 8 lifts open, great skiing
Aspen	220	225	225	Open	Open	29/3	All 8 lifts open, great skiing
Steamboat	180	170	170	Open	Open	27/3	All 20 lifts open, snow showers
Steamboat	180	170	170	Open	Open	27/3	All 20 lifts open, snow showers
Telluride	225	240	240	Open	Open	27/3	All 10 lifts open, winter snow
Val	155	200	200	Open	Open	27/3	All 25 lifts open, great skiing

Key: L=Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes. Min. Max. Mountain side, Piste. Piste/Piste heading to resort village. Artificial snow. Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain.

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China, PRC***	10811	Croatia**	02-282-282	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Brazil	0800-0111	Israel	02-282-282	Greenland	01-800-111
Hong Kong	800-1111	Czech Republic	08-888-0111	Denmark	08-888-0111	Canada	1-800-222-222	Lebanon (Beirut)	02-282-282	Iceland	01-800-111
India	800-111	France	02-282-282	Finland	08-888-0111	Colombia	800-1111	Malawi	01-800-111	Portugal	01-800-111
Indonesia**	800-111-1	Germany	08-888-0111	Germany	08-888-0111	Costa Rica	800-1111	Poland	01-800-111	Romania	01-800-111
Japan	03-111	Greece	02-282-282	Italy	02-282-282	Cuba	800-1111	Slovakia	01-800-111	Slovenia	01-800-111
Korea	08-111	Hungary	02-282-282	Spain	02-282-282	Dominican Republic	800-1111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Slovenia	01-800-111
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		Latvia	02-282-282	Switzerland	08-888-0111	El Salvador	800-1111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Slovenia	01-800-111
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		Norway	02-282-282	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Madagascar	800-1111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Slovenia	01-800-111
		Poland	01-800-111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Mexico	800-1111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Slovenia	01-800-111
		Portugal	01-800-111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Nicaragua	800-1111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Slovenia	01-800-111
		Romania	01-800-111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Paraguay	800-1111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Slovenia	01-800-111
		Slovakia	01-800-111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Peru	800-1111	Switzerland	08-888-0111	Slovenia	01-800-111
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